

HC 4467

1946



City and County of Kingston upon Hull

**ANNUAL
REPORT**

UPON THE

HEALTH
of **KINGSTON UPON HULL**
FOR THE YEAR 1946

NICOLAS GEBBIE, M.D., D.P.M., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health and
School Medical Officer



City and County of Kingston upon Hull

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

HEALTH


of **KINGSTON UPON HULL**

FOR THE YEAR

1946

NICOLAS GEBBIE, M.D., D.P.M., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29441316>

Health Committee, 1945-46.

COUNCILLOR R. E. SMITH, Chairman
COUNCILLOR (Mrs.) SHEPPERDSON, Deputy-Chairman

ALDERMEN—

T. CARRICK
G. M. COULT
W. C. HOLWELL, J.P.
(Mrs.) A. B. SLIMMING
J. WHEELHOUSE

COUNCILLORS—

H. ASHTON
H. J. BARNEY
(Mrs.) E. GROUNDS
(Mrs.) L. HENDERSON

COUNCILLORS—

H. LEGGOTT
(Miss) A. MAJOR
(Mrs.) G. E. PARKER
(Mrs.) M. E. PASHBY
(Mrs.) F. D. SMITH
A. L. SPINK
(Mrs.) A. THOMPSON

THE LORD MAYOR
THE EX-LORD MAYOR

HEALTH AND HOSPITALS SUB-COMMITTEE

Councillor R. E. SMITH, Chairman
Aldermen COULT, HOLWELL and WHEELHOUSE
Councillors ASHTON, BARNEY, (Mrs.) HENDERSON, LEGGOTT, (Miss) MAJOR,
(Mrs.) PARKER, (Mrs.) PASHBY, (Mrs.) SHEPPERDSON and (Mrs.) SMITH

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE

Councillor (Mrs.) T. SHEPPERDSON, Chairman
Aldermen COULT and (Mrs.) SLIMMING
Councillors BARNEY, (Mrs.) GROUNDS, (Mrs.) PARKER, (Mrs.) PASHBY, (Mrs.) SMITH,
R. E. SMITH and (Mrs.) THOMPSON

ANLABY ROAD AND BEVERLEY ROAD HOUSE SUB-COMMITTEE

Councillor R. E. SMITH, Chairman
Aldermen COULT, HOLWELL and WHEELHOUSE
Councillors BARNEY, (Mrs.) HENDERSON, LEGGOTT, (Mrs.) PASHBY,
(Mrs.) SHEPPERDSON and (Mrs.) SMITH

TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES SUB-COMMITTEE

Councillor R. E. SMITH, Chairman
Aldermen COULT, HOLWELL and WHEELHOUSE
Councillors ASHTON, BARNEY, (Mrs.) GROUNDS, LEGGOTT, (Mrs.) PARKER,
(Mrs.) SHEPPERDSON, SPINK and (Mrs.) THOMPSON

Cleansing and Sanitary Committee

Councillor H. KNEESHAW, Chairman
Councillor F. HAMMOND, Deputy-Chairman
Aldermen J. G. HEWETT and W. TURNER
Councillors W. BIRKHEAD, C. J. CLARKE, J.P., F. FENTON, A. E. FERGUSON,
W. HOBDEN, A. K. JACOBS, F. LONGSTAFF, (Miss) A. MAJOR, L. ROSEN,
(Mrs.) T. SHEPPERDSON, K. TURNER and J. S. WILSON
THE LORD MAYOR and the EX-LORD MAYOR

SANITARY SUB-COMMITTEE

Councillor H. KNEESHAW, Chairman
Aldermen HEWETT and TURNER
Councillors CLARKE, FENTON, HAMMOND, LONGSTAFF, (Miss) MAJOR and J. S. WILSON

Housing Committee

Councillor (Mrs.) L. M. HANGER, Chairman
Alderman W. C. HOLWELL, J.P., Deputy-Chairman
Aldermen J. L. SCHULTZ, O.B.E., S. H. SMITH, M.P., G. K. SPRUIT and W. TURNER
Councillors W. E. BODY, T. R. BROADBENT, T. HARDAKER, A. S. HORSLEY,
A. LOUGH, (Miss) A. MAJOR, (Mrs.) A. THOMPSON and J. C. TOWNSLEY, J.P.,
THE LORD MAYOR and the EX-LORD MAYOR



Staff of the Health Department, 1946.

Medical Officer of Health:

NICOLAS GEBBIE, M.D., D.P.M., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

ROBERT H. MOYES, M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officers of Health:

J. MORRISON, M.C., M.A., M.D., D.P.H.
HELEN STANDRING, M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.
R. HARDY, M.D., D.P.H.

Acting Medical Superintendent, Infectious Diseases Hospitals and Tuberculosis Sanatorium:

NIGEL W. ROBERTS, M.D., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health:

DORIS G. SHARVELLE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
WILLIAM J. HUTCHINSON, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.
GEOFFREY R. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
KATHLEEN A. WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H.
WILLIAM FLEMING, M.B., B.Ch.
BERNARD N. EEDY, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
CYRIL G. WOOLGROVE, M.B., Ch.B.
CHRISTINE N. R. CINCIO, M.B., Ch.B.

Ophthalmologist:

K. DEAN FOGGITT, M.B., Ch.B., D.O., D.O.M.S.

Infectious Diseases Hospitals and Tuberculosis Sanatorium:

Acting Medical Superintendent : NIGEL W. ROBERTS, M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Superintendent : C. DESMOND PRESTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Resident Medical Officer : DONALD S. G. GENGE, M.B., Ch.B.

(to 18th September, 1946)

Temporary Assistant Resident Medical Officer : GUSTA LANGFELDER, M.D. (Prague)

Matron : DORIS H. DRONFIELD

Tuberculosis Dispensaries:

Senior Tuberculosis Officer : ROBERT HARDY, M.D., D.P.H.

5 Tuberculosis Nurses and a Male Health Visitor

Maternity and Child Welfare:

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Inspector of Midwives :

HELEN STANDRING, M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.

10 Clinic Medical Officers

Senior Resident Medical Officer, Municipal Maternity Home :

BESSIE DODD, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

1 Junior Resident Medical Officer

Matron : KATHLEEN V. B. CONI, O.B.E. (to 30th June, 1946)

Superintendent Health Visitor and Infant Life Protection Visitor : IDA THOMPSON

Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor and Health Visitor Tutor : JEAN POTTINGER

29 Health Visitors

Superintendent Midwives : MAUD B. GREENLEY

ANNIE GARTON

35 Domiciliary Midwives

Venereal Diseases:

*Medical Officer : R. J. BARLEE, L.R.C.P.I. and L.M., L.R.C.S.I. and L.M.

*Pathologist : W. W. ADAMSON, M.Sc., M.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Staff of the Health Department, 1946—Continued

Social Welfare:

Anlaby Road Hospital and Institution:

Resident Medical Officer : D. L. MACRAE TOD, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B.

3 Assistant Medical Officers

Steward and Master : J. LYONS

Matron and Superintendent Nurse : I. BARKER

Beverley Road Hospital and Institution :

Medical Officer : A. R. R. CUMMING, M.D.

3 Assistant Medical Officers

Master : A. MARSHALL

Matron and Superintendent Nurse : T. FERGUSON

Corporation Hospitals, Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, etc.

Part-time Medical Staff, etc. :

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons	2	Radiologists	2
**Orthopædic Surgeons	2	Dental Surgeons	2
Visiting Surgeons	2	District Medical Officers (all of	
Consulting Physician	1	whom are Public Vaccinators)	10

Food Inspection:

Chief Food Inspector and Veterinary Officer : H. P. LEWIS, M.R.C.V.S. (to 31st October, 1946)

Chief Food Inspector : S. RHODES (from 1st November, 1946)

5 Inspectors

Sanitary:

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Chief Housing Inspector : A. C. SAWORD

32 Inspectors and Assistants

Clerical:

Chief Clerk : J. COLTMAN

90 Clerks†

SUMMARY:

	Whole-time	Part-time
Medical Staff	27	21
Dental Surgeons	—	2
Veterinary Surgeon	1	—
Clerical	88	3
Male Inspectors (including 6 Students)	45	—
Health Visitors (including 12 Students)	49	—
Municipal Midwives	37	—
Male and Female Attendants	46	—
Nursing Staff (Hospitals, etc.)	389	12
Domestic Staff	415	59
Technicians (Pathology, X-Ray, etc.) and Almoners	12	—
Tradesmen (tailors, shoemakers, bakers, etc.)	20	—
Disinfecting Station and Ambulance Staff, Porters, Gardeners, etc.	65	—
Others	113	23
Totals	1257	120

* Part-time Officers

** One is also a part-time Visiting Surgeon

† Including staff at Institutions, Hospitals, etc.

CONTENTS

	PAGES
INTRODUCTION	8
STAFF	10
SUMMARY AND VITAL STATISTICS	11
NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA	20
POPULATION	20
GENERAL PROVISION OF HOSPITAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	25
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE	41
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA	62
SANITARY INSPECTION	64
HOUSING	80
FOOD INSPECTION	81
INFECTIOUS DISEASES	93
CANCER	107
TUBERCULOSIS	119
VENEREAL DISEASES	140
SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE	147

GUILDHALL,

KINGSTON UPON HULL,

September, 1947.

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Report upon the Health, Vital Statistics, and Sanitary Circumstances of the City of Kingston upon Hull for the year 1946. My report upon the School Health Service is also incorporated herewith, in accordance with previous practice.

It is pleasing to note that, whilst the birth-rate, viz., 25·8 per 1,000 of the population was the highest since 1921, the death-rate, viz., 12·5 per 1,000 of the population, remained low. The year 1946 was one of low mortality records, *e.g.*, the Infant Mortality Rate, 47·6; Neo-natal Mortality Rate, 22·9; Maternal Mortality Rate, 1·75; and the Mortality of Tuberculosis, 0·74, were all the lowest ever recorded in the City.

The general standard of the health of the citizens remained at a high level in spite of austerity conditions.

The reduced incidence of measles was largely responsible for the noticeable decrease in the number of notifications of infectious diseases during 1946, viz., 2,650, as compared with the previous year, 5,613. Of the principal notifiable infectious diseases there were slight increases of notification-rates of scarlet fever (increase 0·08) and cerebro-spinal fever (0·01); reductions were diphtheria (0·24), erysipelas (0·04), and puerperal pyrexia (1·50). With the exception of influenza and measles the numbers of deaths were comparable with those for 1945. Of the total of 30 deaths from influenza (3 in 1945) 25 occurred in the first quarter of the year. In contrast to the 13 deaths from measles in 1945, there were none in 1946.

The numbers of unemployed persons showed an increase over those for the previous year, thus reflecting the difficulties of the post-war economic situation, shortage of materials, and limitation of shipping facilities, etc.

In obtaining the successful results recorded in this report, I have had the unfailing co-operation of the Chairmen and members of the various Committees concerned with the health and allied services, and the unswerving loyalty of a devoted and enthusiastic staff.

I would take this opportunity to refer to the retirement on the 31st October, 1946, of Mr. W. Matanle after over 50 years' service on the clerical staff of the Department, including more than 15 years' conspicuous service as Chief Clerk. It was my privilege, on behalf of the Health Committee, to present to Mr. Matanle an illuminated copy of the Committee's resolution recording their appreciation of his long and valued service to the Department and to his fellow citizens. Mr. Matanle has the sincere wishes of all his colleagues for good health and happiness in his retirement.

The Chief Officials of the Corporation have, as always, been most helpful, and to them I tender sincere thanks.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

NICOLAS GEBBIE,

*Medical Officer of Health and
School Medical Officer.*

STAFF

The year 1946 saw the return to civilian life of many of the staff who had been absent for several years on service with H.M. Forces. In certain cases the return of staff made it possible for the release of officers past the retiring age, who had been retained during the national emergency.

The following members of the staff retired from service with the Department during the year :—

- (1) Miss Edwards, Infant Welfare Protection Visitor, retired on the 31st March, 1946, after completing 30 years' service.
- (2) Miss K. V. B. Coni, Matron of the Municipal Maternity Home for 21 years, relinquished her appointment on the 30th June, 1946, on grounds of ill-health. She gave conspicuous service not only as Matron of a large Maternity Home, but also in the training, both theoretical and practical, of student midwives. She held several important offices including membership of the Central Midwives' Board, and Presidency and Chairmanship of the Hull Branch of the College of Midwives. At the invitation of the Minister of Health, Miss Coni served on the Committee appointed to advise him on matters affecting the welfare of mothers and young children. The award of O.B.E. was conferred on Miss Coni in recognition of her services to midwifery.
- (3) Mr. H. P. Lewis, M.R.C.V.S., retired on 31st October, 1946, from the position of Chief Food Inspector. Although due to retire in January, 1941, Mr. Lewis willingly acceded to the Committee's request to continue in office during the war emergency period. In addition to carrying out his duties as Chief Food Inspector, Mr. Lewis has given conscientious and expert advice to the various Corporation Departments concerned with the purchase and maintenance of horses and other animals, prescribing veterinary treatment as and when required. The Cleansing and Sanitary Committee placed on record their high appreciation of the valuable and efficient service rendered by Mr. Lewis during his 32 years' service with the Corporation.
- (4) Mr. Walter Matanle, about whom reference has been made in my introductory letter, retired from the Public Health Service on the 31st October, 1946. He entered the Department as office boy on the 12th February, 1895. After long training in acquiring a comprehensive knowledge of the work of the Department, including 17 years as 2nd Clerk, Mr. Matanle became Chief Clerk which position he held for over 15 years. His 51 years' unbroken service in the Department is believed to be a record amongst Corporation Officials. Mr. Matanle served under 4 successive Medical Officers of Health, each of whom has paid tribute to his sterling ability.

VITAL STATISTICS

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS

	1946	1945	1938
Area of City in Acres.....	14,433	14,433	14,433
Census Population at 1st April, 1935*	313,649	313,649	313,649
Estimated Population in July (Registrar-General).....	278,190	245,740	318,700
Number of inhabited houses (at end of year) according to Rate Books†	80,498	79,190	91,624‡
Marriages	3,025	3,038	2,890
Marriage-rate.....	21·7	24·7	18·1
Live Births	7,164	5,062	5,779
1946— <i>Legitimate</i> : Male, 3,379 ; Female, 3,214 ; Total, 6,593			
<i>Illegitimate</i> : Male, 284 ; Female, 287 ; Total, 571			
Birth-rate per 1,000 of the population	25·8	20·6	18·1
Stillbirths.....	245	155	208
1946— <i>Legitimate</i> : Male, 130 ; Female, 99 ; Total, 229			
<i>Illegitimate</i> : Male, 6 ; Female, 10 ; Total, 16			
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.....	33·1	29·7	34·7
Deaths (all causes).....	3,468	3,316	3,889
Death-rate per 1,000 of the population.....	12·5	13·5	12·2
Natural Increase of Population during the preceding year.....	1,746	1,748	1,890
<i>Maternal Mortality—</i>			
Deaths from all Causes	13	10	16
„ „ Puerperal Sepsis	3	3	2
„ „ other Maternal Causes	10	7	14
Death-rates per 1,000 live births—			
All Causes	1·81	1·98	2·77
Puerperal Sepsis	0·42	0·59	0·35
Other Maternal Causes	1·39	1·38	2·42
<i>Infant Mortality—</i>			
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age.....	341	311	400
1946— <i>Legitimate</i> : Male, 176 ; Female, 130 ; Total, 306			
<i>Illegitimate</i> : Male, 21 ; Female, 14 ; Total, 35			
Death-rate of infants under 1 year of age—			
All infants per 1,000 live births.....	48	61	69
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.....	46	58	69
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births....	61	87	81
<i>Neo-Natal Mortality—</i>			
Deaths under 1 month of age.....	164	134	175
Rate per 1,000 live births.....	23	26	30

* By the operation of the Local Government Act, 1929, the areas and boundaries of local authorities in the country were reviewed, and in the case of Yorkshire, East Riding, the changes resulted in the Census (1931) population of Kingston upon Hull (313,544) being increased by 105 persons from part of the Cottingham Urban District, as from the 1st April, 1935, under the County of York, East Riding Review Order, 1935 (Ministry of Health Order, No. 80872).

† Houses only, and excluding houses and shops.

‡ As at 31st March, 1939.

	1946	1945	1938
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).....	47	64	55
Rate per 1,000 live births.....	6.56	12.64	9.52

Death-rates per 1,000 of population—

Measles.....	—	0.05	0.09
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.03	0.08
Diphtheria	0.01	0.02	0.13
Cancer	1.90	2.03	1.58
Tuberculosis—All forms	0.74	0.92	0.89
Pulmonary.....	0.65	0.77	0.77
Non-pulmonary.....	0.10	0.15	0.12

	Year ended 31st March		
	1947	1946	1939
The rateable value of the City.....	£1,714,574	£1,683,757	£1,804,870
Average rate in the £ (excluding Water Charges).....	21s. 6d.	20s. 6d.	19s. 10d.
Product of a 1d. General Rate.....	£7,144	£7,016	£7,520
Net yield of a 1d. General Rate (after taking into account the cost of collection and allowances to owners).....	£6,541	£6,322	£6,791

The expenditure of the Health Department during the financial year ended 31st March, 1947; was as under :—

	Gross £	Income £	Net £
General Health, Maternity and Child Welfare and Hospital Services	283,278	85,573	197,705
Sanitary Section (not including the cost of Refuse Collection and Disposal).....	42,714	5,765	36,949
Social Welfare—			
Institutional Assistance.....	266,074	59,688	206,386
Ambulance Service, Medical Treatment, Drugs and Appliances.....	5,649	5	5,644
TOTAL	£597,715	£151,031	£446,684

This expenditure represents a net charge on the ratepayers of 5s. 8.29d. in the £. The gross cost per head of the population is £2 3s. and the net cost £1 12s. 1d.*

* The Registrar-General's estimated (Mid-1946) population of 278,190, on which this cost per head is based, shows a considerable reduction in the normal population consequent upon evacuation, service in H.M. Forces, etc., and may lead to fallacious conclusions being drawn therefrom. On the basis of the normal pre-war population of 317,800, the gross and net expenditure represents a gross cost per head of £1 17s. 7d. and a net cost of £1 8s. 1d.

VITAL STATISTICS

Marriages. The number of marriages solemnised in the City was 3,025 compared with 3,038 during 1945, 2,192 in 1944, and 2,890 in 1938. The marriage rates per 1,000 of the population were 1946, 21·7 ; 1945, 24·7 ; 1944, 19·1 ; and 1938, 18·1.

Births. The births registered numbered 7,164 ; this includes the births of the children of Hull parents which occurred at the Municipal Maternity Home or at places outside the City, and excludes those of children born of mothers who were resident in Hull only temporarily. The 7,164 births are equal to a birth-rate of 25·8 per 1,000 of the population, which compares with 20·6 in 1945 and 21·6 in 1944. The average birth-rate for the previous 5 years (1941-1945) was 19·5. The birth-rate for England and Wales was : 1946, 19·1 ; 1945, 17·6 ; or an increase of 1·5. The Hull rate for 1946 was 5·2 above that for 1945.

Of the total births in Hull, 3,663 were of males, 3,503 of females. The births were spread over the year as follows :—

<i>1st quarter</i>	<i>2nd quarter</i>	<i>3rd quarter</i>	<i>4th quarter</i>	<i>Total</i>
1,523	1,760	1,815	2,066	7,164

The subjoined figures show the number of births and the birth-rates for each of the last 6 years and 1938.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Births</i>			<i>Birth-rate</i>
1938	5,779	18·1
1941	4,118	17·1
1942	4,009	18·3
1943	4,335	19·9
1944	4,967	21·6
1945	5,062	20·6
1946	7,164	25·8

The last occasion upon which such a high figure was reached was in 1921 when the birth-rate was 25·8. The increased birth-rate for 1946 is welcomed in view of the marked downward trend, both nationally and locally, in recent years.

There were 571 illegitimate births ; this is 8·7 per cent. of the total, compared with 11·6 for 1945, 8·9 for 1944, and 5·4 for 1938.

Deaths. There were 3,468 deaths, equal to a rate of 12·5 per 1,000 of the population compared with 13·5 in 1945, 14·0 in 1944, and 12·2 in 1938. The death-rates of England and Wales were : 1946, 11·4 ; 1945, 11·4 ; 1944, 11·6 ; 1938, 11·6. The total number of deaths in Hull in 1946 was 152 more than in 1945.

The deaths recorded in each quarter were :—

<i>1st</i>	<i>2nd</i>	<i>3rd</i>	<i>4th</i>	<i>Total</i>
1,079	800	681	908	3,468

The following statement shows the number of deaths and the death-rates for each of the last 6 years and for 1938 :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Death-rate</i>
1938	3,889	12·2
1941	4,614	19·1
1942	3,103	14·2
1943	3,374	15·5
1944	3,219	14·0
1945	3,316	13·5
1946	3,468	12·5

The death-rate of 12·5 for 1946 compares favourably with the local average rate of the past 4 years of 14·3, a decrease of 1·8.

Full particulars of the mortality amongst infants and children under 5 years of age appear in the Maternity and Child Welfare section of this report. (*See page 50.*)

Comparative Statistics are given in Tables I and II. (*See pages 16 and 17.*)

Causes of Death. Tables IIIa and IIIb (*see pages 18 and 19*) give respectively the principal causes of death, divided into certain age groups and into the wards where the deceased persons resided.

A comparison of the death-rates from diseases with the heaviest incidence in the first complete post-war year, 1946, with those in 1945, and the last complete pre-war year, 1938, is given below :—

	<i>Rates per 1,000 of the Population</i>		
	1946	1945	1938
Bronchitis	0·61	0·68	0·28
Broncho-pneumonia	0·64	0·67	0·56
Cancer	1·90	2·03	1·58
Heart Disease	3·48	3·65	2·97
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	1·18	1·16	*0·59
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0·65	0·77	0·77

* Cerebral hæmorrhage only.

Male and Female Deaths. There were 1,839 deaths of males and 1,629 of females, the death-rates being respectively 13·6 per 1,000 of the male population and 11·4 per 1,000 of the female population.

The diseases with heavier incidence in males were :—

	M.	F.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	110	70
Heart Disease	496	472
Bronchitis	115	56
Pneumonia	55	23
Broncho-pneumonia	99	78
Ulceration of Stomach and Duodenum	37	9
Diarrhoea	33	16

In contrast, the following diseases were more fatal to females than to males :—

	M.	F.
Cancer	243	285
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	145	184

Deaths from Road Vehicular Accidents. The Coroner has been good enough to supply the following information on the fatal road accidents which occurred in his area during 1946.

28 inquests were held in connection with fatal accidents due to the use of a vehicle in a street or "public highway." Of this number 24 were in respect of accidents which occurred in Hull and 4 in regard to accidents outside the City boundary.

A summary of the facts established in the 24 local cases is as follows :—

Pedestrians. (21)—12 knocked down, whilst crossing the road, by motor car, 1 ; motor lorry, 1 ; motor van, 1 ; trolley bus, 1 ; omnibus, 5 ; fire tender, 1 ; motor cyclist, 1 ; and pedal cyclist, 1. 4 were knocked down, whilst walking on the road, by motor car, 1 ; taxi-cab, 1 ; motor lorry, 1 ; and pedal cycle, 1. Whilst attempting to board a bus, knocked down by a motor car, 1 ; and by a taxi-cab, 1. 2 of the remaining 3 cases, a schoolboy and a schoolgirl, stepped from the footpath into the paths of motor lorries ; the third, an elderly man, stepped off the footpath into the path of an omnibus.

Pedal Cyclists. (2)—knocked down, whilst riding his cycle, by an omnibus, 1 ; fell off his cycle and was run over by a motor lorry, 1.

Motor Cyclists. (1)—struck a trolley bus whilst driving a motor cycle at an excessive speed.

AGE PERIODS OF PERSONS KILLED

Age Period	Under 5 years	5-15 years	15-25 years	25-45 years	45-65 years	Over 65 years	Total
Males	2	2	2	3	2	4	15
Females	1	3	—	—	2	3	9
Total	3	5	2	3	4	7	24

TABLE I

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1946 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

16

Year	Population estimated for each year	Births			Total Deaths Registered in the District*		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the District			
		Uncorrected Number	Net		Number	Rate	Of Non-residents registered in the District	Of Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 Year of age		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 net Births		
												Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1938	318,700	5961	5779	18.1	4077	12.8	242	60	400	69	3889	12.2
1941	241,080	3265	4118	17.1	4519	18.7	183	278	292	76	4614	19.1
1942	218,800	3048	4009	18.3	3014	13.8	154	243	272	68	3103	14.2
1943	217,400	3364	4335	19.9	3344	15.4	171	201	301	69	3374	15.5
1944	229,640	4016	4967	21.6	3263	14.3	220	176	286	58	3219	14.0
1945	245,740	4597	5062	20.6	3393	13.8	200	123	311	61	3316	13.5
1946	278,190	6959	7164	25.8	3523	12.7	155	100	341	48	3468	12.5

* Including deaths (omitted from Col. 9) of Kingston upon Hull Residents at the De-la-Pole Hospital, City and Evan Fraser Hospitals, and the Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

TABLE II

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1946

	BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION								RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	Live Births	Still- Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Para- typhoid Fever	Small- pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whoop- ing Cough	Diph- theria	Influ- enza	Deaths under 1 year of age	Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under 2 years)
England and Wales	19.1*	0.53*	11.5*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.15	43†	4.4
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	22.2	0.67	12.7	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.13	46	6.1
148 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931)	21.3	0.59	11.7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.14	37	2.8
London	21.5	0.54	12.7	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.12	41	4.2
Kingston upon Hull	25.8	0.88	12.5	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.01	0.11	48	6.6

* Rates per 1,000 Total Population.

† Per 1,000 related births.

A dash (—) signifies that there were no deaths.

Note: Whilst the death-rate for Kingston upon Hull is higher by 1.0 per 1,000 of the population than that for England and Wales, it is gratifying to note that the birth-rate is 6.7 above that for the country as a whole.

TABLE IIIa—PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, 1946

NET DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upward	All Ages		Total Deaths in 1945
									Male	Female	
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	4
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	7
5. Diphtheria	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4
6. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	—	2	1	1	30	70	62	14	110	70	180
6A. Tuberculous Meningitis	4	3	4	5	3	—	—	—	8	11	19
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	5	3	8
8. Syphilitic Disease	4	—	—	—	2	4	18	10	22	16	34
9. Influenza	—	—	—	—	2	4	7	17	14	16	30
10. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	1	3
13M. Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (males only)	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	15	22	—	20
13F. Cancer of the Uterus	—	—	—	—	—	3	29	15	—	47	37
14. Cancer of the Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	6	37	45	43	45	81
15. Cancer of the Breast	—	—	—	—	—	6	25	17	—	48	39
16. Cancer of other Sites	—	—	—	3	1	23	139	156	178	145	323
17. Diabetes	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	10	4	16	26
18. Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	2	—	—	—	1	4	88	234	145	184	284
19. Heart Disease	—	—	—	1	5	37	189	736	496	472	897
20. Other diseases of the Circulatory System	—	—	—	—	1	1	10	50	30	32	83
21. Bronchitis	1	—	—	2	1	7	67	93	115	56	168
22. Pneumonia (excluding Broncho-pneumonia)	6	—	1	—	—	9	30	32	55	23	90
22A. Broncho-pneumonia	77	9	—	2	—	13	20	56	99	78	165
23. Other respiratory diseases	1	—	2	—	—	4	8	12	15	12	18
24. Ulceration of the Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	12	21	13	37	9	32
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	15	65
25A. Diarrhoea (over 2 years of age)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	3
26. Appendicitis	—	—	1	2	—	3	3	—	8	1	7
27. Other digestive diseases	7	—	1	2	2	1	17	37	36	31	67
27A. Cirrhosis of the Liver	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	2	1	4	3
28. Nephritis	—	—	1	—	2	8	32	38	38	43	81
29. Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
30. Other maternal causes	—	—	—	—	1	7	1	—	—	10	7
31. Premature Birth	89	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	38	60
32. Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease	82	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	51	38	91
33. Suicide	—	—	—	1	4	13	16	12	47	44	30
33A. Drowning (excluding Suicide)	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	4	30	16	20
34. Road Traffic Accidents	—	—	1	2	1	2	5	10	11	2	19
35. Other Violent Causes	7	2	3	5	3	6	8	40	24	8	81
35A. War Operations	—	—	3	2	1	9	—	—	43	29	12
36. All other Causes	8	—	3	8	11	24	48	102	107	97	207
TOTALS (for 1946)	341	21	26	39	77	284	907	1773	1839	1629	3316
TOTAL DEATHS IN 1945	311	35	42	60	77	261	884	1646	1750	1566	—

TABLE IIIB—PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, 1946

NET DEATHS (IN WARDS) OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT

CAUSE OF DEATH	Albert	Alexandra	Beverley	Botanic	E. Central	W. Central	Coltman	Drypool	Marheet	Myton	N. Newington	S. Newington	Newland	Paragon	Park	Pickering	St. Andrew's	Southcoates	Stoneferry	Sutton	University	Deaths in Public Institutions
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	4
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
6. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	8	10	7	18	4	11	8	5	2	5	6	5	5	9	4	21	4	9	9	10	20	88
6A. Tuberculous Meningitis	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	15
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	1	1	—	1	—	7	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	2	3	2	1	—	1	5
8. Syphilitic Disease	3	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	5	1	3	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	24
9. Influenza	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	1	2	—	2	—	1	—	2	2	—	3	1	4	4	3
10. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
13M. Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (males only)	—	2	3	—	1	2	1	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	—	2	8
13F. Cancer of the Uterus	—	—	2	5	1	5	5	1	1	2	4	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	23
14. Cancer of the Stomach and Duodenum	4	2	8	7	2	4	7	1	3	—	2	6	3	1	1	4	—	4	1	3	5	26
15. Cancer of the Breast	2	2	3	2	1	4	1	1	2	—	2	3	2	—	3	12	1	1	4	5	8	17
16. Cancer of other Sites	12	14	10	17	6	12	20	8	9	4	19	15	18	3	17	37	12	16	18	20	36	149
17. Diabetes	—	2	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	6
18. Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	10	16	19	18	10	13	19	10	14	6	21	19	26	7	12	21	10	13	20	13	32	147
19. Heart Disease	39	36	38	64	26	52	62	45	20	23	65	41	63	27	38	74	40	41	44	47	83	421
20. Other diseases of the Circulatory System	2	4	2	3	4	3	1	1	2	—	5	2	3	—	4	5	1	2	2	4	12	31
21. Bronchitis	7	15	6	11	5	9	11	4	3	1	10	17	8	5	7	18	7	3	5	5	14	36
22. Pneumonia	6	5	5	4	4	5	3	2	2	1	4	2	2	4	3	5	2	3	4	3	9	37
22A. Broncho-pneumonia	—	10	10	7	10	9	13	12	3	8	9	12	5	4	7	4	9	9	5	11	12	91
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	8	10	2	3	10	1	—	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	3	4	—	—	2	1	1	13
24. Ulceration of the Stomach and Duodenum	1	1	—	4	1	1	4	1	1	1	7	3	3	—	—	4	2	2	1	3	5	41
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	4	6	1	4	2	1	5	2	2	2	—	4	3	—	2	1	3	4	—	—	1	41
25A. Diarrhoea (over 2 years of age)	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
26. Appendicitis	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	9
27. Other digestive diseases	1	1	2	2	1	2	6	—	4	1	9	6	2	1	1	6	2	3	6	4	7	55
27A. Cirrhosis of the Liver	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
28. Nephritis	3	3	5	7	4	6	1	3	3	1	5	2	3	2	2	6	5	3	5	5	7	31
29. Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	6
30. Other maternal causes	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	1	6
31. Premature Birth	6	10	2	3	4	1	8	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	10	4	4	6	5	5	67
32. Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease	2	1	6	4	4	2	7	2	6	—	3	11	4	3	2	10	3	4	3	6	8	43
33. Suicide	1	1	4	4	2	3	2	2	3	1	4	1	3	1	2	6	3	—	—	1	2	3
33A. Drowning (excluding Suicide)	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
34. Road Traffic Accidents	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	3	16
35. Other Violent Causes	2	5	1	1	1	3	2	3	1	1	1	3	2	—	3	8	2	3	4	—	7	43
35A. War Operations	—	—	4	5	4	2	2	—	2	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. All other Causes	11	8	18	9	3	12	9	8	8	5	11	7	12	2	11	23	2	4	10	13	18	102
TOTALS	135	163	168	207	107	170	210	128	111	70	215	172	184	77	133	302	123	138	163	173	319	1616

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

METEOROLOGY

Meteorological records are kept by the General Superintendent of Parks at a Climatological Station in Pearson Park. Readings are taken twice daily at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. Hull has a lower rainfall than most parts of England, and in 1946, it was again low, being 31·33 inches ; the total rainfall for England and Wales was 41·9 inches. There were 1,302 hours of bright sunshine, compared with 1,280 in 1945 ; an increase of 22 hours. The number of days on which rain fell was 231, and there were 275 sunny and 90 sunless days. The prevailing wind was from the south-west.

Particulars of the meteorological readings will be found in Table IV.

POPULATION

Census. At the Census taken on the 26th April, 1931, the number of persons enumerated in the city was 313,544 (152,632 males and 160,912 females), as against 290,681 in 1921.

As indicated in the footnote on page 11 of this report, the Census population, 1931, (313,544) was, from the 1st April, 1935, increased by 105 persons to 313,649 (152,689 males and 160,960 females) under the County of York, East Riding Review Order, 1935.

Table V (*page 23*) brings up to date the information relating to population supplied last year.

TABLE IV

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1946

1946	At Nine a.m. Local Time				Mean Relative Humidity.	At Nine p.m. Local Time				Mean Temperature at 9 p.m. Readings.	Under-ground Temperature		Total Hours of Bright Sunshine.	Directions of the Wind							Total Rainfall.		
	Mean Reading of					Reading of Self-registering Thermometers					At 1 ft.	At 4 ft.		N	N.E.	E	S.E.	S	S.W.	W		N.W.	Calm
	Baro-meter	Attach-ed Therm.	Dry Bulb Therm.	Wet Bulb Therm.		Max. in Air	Min. in Air	Max.in Rays of Sun	On Grass														
January	30.092	45	38.9	37.4	86	43	35	31	39	29.8	43.9	35.7	—	1	1	7	2	11	6	1	2	2.05	
February	29.942	49	42.1	40.1	83	48	38	34	43	40.6	43.1	86.0	1	2	—	2	6	5	10	2	2.34		
March	30.052	49	41.5	39.3	81	39	35	32	37	39.4	42.2	97.7	1	5	6	5	1	8	1	2	2	1.48	
April	30.134	56	51.8	45.7	59	60	44	37	52	50.3	47.2	162.8	—	7	1	1	2	8	6	4	1	0.89	
May	30.391	57	52.5	48.5	73	57	45	40	51	51.7	47.6	165.5	2	17	3	7	1	—	1	—	—	1.52	
June	29.640	62	59.0	54.3	72	69	49	45	59	61.0	52.6	185.7	1	1	—	5	—	13	8	2	—	2.32	
July....	30.060	66	64.4	53.7	45	58	55	71	57	64.0	55.9	184.1	—	1	1	4	—	17	3	5	—	3.32	
August	29.829	62	59.9	56.5	80	68	52	48	60	60.3	58.0	140.9	2	—	1	3	2	14	5	3	1	4.12	
September	29.899	61	57.6	55.0	84	65	52	47	59	56.5	56.3	108.4	—	—	1	3	2	15	5	2	2	4.14	
October	30.181	57	51.7	49.1	82	55	46	43	51	51.7	54.3	61.0	2	10	2	9	1	—	2	5	—	1.69	
November	29.750	53	47.1	45.6	88	51	42	39	47	45.8	49.5	27.9	2	5	—	4	5	9	3	2	—	5.07	
December	29.939	46	38.0	36.5	86	43	34	30	39	38.7	45.5	46.3	—	2	4	3	2	4	9	6	1	2.39	
Total or Average	29.992	55	50.4	46.8	77	54	44	41	49	49.2	49.7	1302.0	11	51	20	51	20	105	54	42	11	31.33	

Discontinued

TABLE IV—*Continued*

METEOROLOGY

Climatological Station, Pearson Park

Eight feet above sea level

	1946				1945				1938				
Highest Mean Temperature	71·5 deg. 2nd July				73·5 deg. 14th July				71·0 deg. 31st July			
Lowest Mean Temperature	28·5 deg. 21st Dec.				20·5 deg. 25th Jan.				30·0 deg. 20th Dec.			
Total Rainfall	31·33 ins.				19·08 ins.				26·39 ins.	
No. of days on which rain fell				231				205				190	
No. of sunless days	90				77				54		
No. of hours of bright sunshine				1302·0				1279·9				1429·2	
Direction of prevailing wind :—													
			N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm		
1946	11	51	20	51	20	105	54	42	9		
1945	21	29	11	39	16	105	55	78	11		
1938	18	47	23	20	24	102	82	36	7		

THIRD QUARTERS

	1946	1945	1938
Mean Atmospheric Temperature	58·3 deg.	61·1 deg.	60·0 deg.
Mean Temperature 1 ft. below the ground	60·3 deg.	61·0 deg.	60·4 deg.
Mean Temperature 4ft. below the ground	56·7 deg.	56·8 deg.	56·9 deg.
Total amount of bright sunshine in hours	433·4	460·8	437·8
Amount of rain	11·58 ins.	4·25 ins.	8·75 ins.

TABLE V—POPULATION OF KINGSTON UPON HULL

	Registrar General's Estimated Population, July	Natural Increase or Decrease during preceding year	Insured Persons 31st December	Number of Parliamentary Voters on Register	Number on elementary school roll last week before Christmas holidays
1938	318,700	+1,787	134,376	175,978	45,391
1939	317,800	+1,890	133,406	172,788	14,649
1940	268,000	+1,749	120,973	172,788	33,997
1941	241,080	+ 895	115,154	172,788	11,944
1942	218,800	— 496	111,498	172,788	11,929
1943	217,400	+ 906	109,632	172,788	18,576
1944	229,640	+ 961	111,323	172,788	35,773
1945	245,740	+1,748	133,797	143,973	38,193
1946	278,190	+1,746	145,240	157,114	38,543*

* Includes Special Schools and Primary and Secondary Modern Schools (previously known as Elementary Schools.)

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT AND AMOUNT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Unemployment. Hereunder are particulars, kindly furnished by the Manager of the Kingston upon Hull Employment Exchange, in relation to unemployment as recorded by his Department.

	1946	1945	1938
Average number of persons unemployed in one week of each month of the year :			
Men	2,041	870	12,740
Women	471	185	1,582
Juveniles	121	113	987
	<u>2,633</u>	<u>1,168</u>	<u>15,309</u>
Month in which " peak " period was reached	November	December	February
Total in " peak " period of one week	3,497	1,667	17,227
Month of lowest total of unemployment	January	June	August
Total unemployed recorded in such month	1,420	925	13,453

Public Assistance. The Director of Social Welfare has been good enough to supply the following information with respect to public assistance for the year 1946, in addition to which are given the figures for 1945 and 1938 :—

	1946	1945	1938
Number of persons in Kingston upon Hull who, on the 31st December were in receipt of :			
(a) Institutional Relief*	1,042	1,054	1,505
(b) Domiciliary Relief	5,028	4,667	18,557
Total....	<u>6,070</u>	<u>5,721</u>	<u>20,062</u>

* Excluding patients in the De la Pole Hospital.

INSURANCE MEDICAL SERVICE

The number of insured persons entitled to medical benefit as at the 1st January, 1947, was 145,240 of whom 3,506 were deposit contributors and 141,734 members of approved societies, and included members of the Navy and Army Fund. The number of persons on the lists of panel doctors was 133,755, and those on the list of the Hull Friendly Societies' Medical Institution, 1,678. The number of prescriptions issued was 629,549, at an average cost per prescription of 1s. 2·6d.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HOSPITAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

Hospital Accommodation. The total hospital beds available in and outside the City for Hull residents is 3,418, and includes those at general and special hospitals, and in Public Assistance, Maternity, Tuberculosis, Fever and Mental Hospitals. A summary of hospital accommodation is given in Table VI.

Owing to prevailing circumstances, it was not possible to increase the bed accommodation at the voluntary or municipal hospitals, and the demand for hospital treatment could not be fully met. The shortage of nursing staff was the chief factor in restricting the extent to which the available accommodation could be utilised.

Out-patients' Attendances. The attendances during 1946 numbered 119,862 at the Hull Royal Infirmary, 41,880 at the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, and 22,221 at the three General Dispensaries.

Hospital Catering. Arising out of the recommendations contained in the Ministry of Health's Circular 44/45, the Health Committee decided to proceed with the appointment of an Administrative Catering Officer, in order to improve, by the co-ordinated supervision of the hospital kitchens, the feeding of the patients and staffs.

The resultant benefits derived prove the necessity for expert supervision of hospital catering, including, as it does, judicious purchasing, good cooking, palatability and attractive presentation of the prepared food.

TABLE VI—HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

NAME OF HOSPITAL	SITE	No. of Beds											Total	
		Male or Female	Medical	Surgical	Children	Maternity	Mental	Chronic	Other	Veneral Diseases	Infectious Diseases	Small-pox		Tuberculosis
Municipal Hospitals Anlaby Road Hospital	188 Anlaby Road	M. F.	80 71	35 31	66	—	68 58	63 32	28 17	—	—	—	16 ^a 16	} 581
Beverley Road Hospital	160 Beverley Road	M. F.	39 37	44 43	21	—	8 10	61 119	8 —	14 16	—	—	8 4	
Municipal Maternity Home	Hedon Road	F.	—	—	14*	60	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	82
“ Westerland ” Infants' Hospital	Elloughton, E. Yorks.	—	—	—	25†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
De-la-Pole Hospital	Willerby, E. Yorks.	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	474 494	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	} 968
Tilworth Grange	Sutton-on-Hull	F.	—	—	—	—	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Winestead Colony	Winestead, E. Yorks.	M.	—	—	—	—	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	135
City Hospital	Castle Hill, Cottingham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	215	—	—	215
Evan Fraser Hospital	Sutton-on-Hull	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	150
Tuberculosis Sanatorium	Castle Hill, Cottingham	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	85 73	} 158
Voluntary Hospitals Hull Royal Infirmary	Prospect Street	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
do.	Sutton Branch	—	42	48	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
do.	Annexe, Withernsea	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Victoria Hospital for Sick Children	Park Street	—	—	—	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	138
‡Hull & E. Riding Convalescent Home	Withernsea	M.	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
Hull Hospital for Women	Cottingham Road	F.	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
Townend Maternity Home	do.	F.	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Joint Board with other Yorkshire Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital	Authorities Kirkbymoorside	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Leeds, York and Kingston upon Hull Mid-Yorkshire Institution	Hull Corporations Whixley, York	M.	—	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	70
	Totals		335	318	285	70	1477	275	61	30	215	150	202	3418

* Special cots for premature babies.
† For premature babies and infants suffering from dietetic disorders.
‡ Re-opened as Convalescent Home 1st September, 1946.

CLINICS, TREATMENT CENTRES, NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SERVICES

1. *Clinics and Treatment Centres.*

(a) Maternity and Child Welfare. Infant Welfare Clinics—

69 Coltman Street	Monday Thursday	} 2 p.m.
King's Hall, Fountain Road	Thursday	2 p.m.
Queen's Hall, Alfred Gelder Street	Monday	2 p.m.
East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street	Wednesday Thursday	} 2 p.m.
Methodist Mission Rooms, Carlton Street	Tuesday	2 p.m.
Parish Hall, Church of Transfiguration, Albert Ave.	Friday	2 p.m.
Methodist Church Rooms, Cottingham Road	Wednesday	2 p.m.
Methodist Rooms, Sutton	Tuesday	2 p.m.
North Hull Clinic, Ellerburn Avenue	Wednesday Thursday	} 2 p.m.
Methodist Mission Hall, Preston Road	Friday	2 p.m.
Church of the Ascension, Priory Road	Monday	2 p.m.
St. Nicholas Parish Hall, Pickering Road	Wednesday	2 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinics—

New Cross Street—

For Municipal Midwives' cases	Monday Thursday	} 2 p.m.
For Maternity Home cases	Tuesday Wednesday	} 2 p.m.
For cases referred by Doctors and Midwives	Friday	2 p.m.
East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street	Tuesday Wednesday	2 p.m. 9-30 a.m.
North Hull Clinic, Ellerburn Avenue	Tuesday	9-30 a.m.
69 Coltman Street	Tuesday Wednesday	} 2 p.m.
Church of the Ascension, Priory Road	Thursday	9-30 a.m.

Post-Natal Clinic—

New Cross Street	Thursday	9-30 a.m.
------------------	----------	-----------

Gynæcological Clinic—

New Cross Street	Friday	2 p.m.
------------------	--------	--------

Artificial Sunlight Clinics—

69 Coltman Street	Tuesday Friday	} 9-30 a.m.
East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street	Tuesday Friday	} 9-30 a.m.
North Hull Clinic, Ellerburn Avenue	Monday Thursday	9-30 a.m. 2 p.m.

X-Ray Clinic—

East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street

Monday	{	9 a.m. to 12 noon
to Friday		2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Saturday		9 a.m. to 12 noon

Orthopædic Clinic—

East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street

Tuesday	9 a.m. to 12 noon
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Inspections by Orthopædic Surgeons, as arranged

(b) Day Nurseries.—The Buckston Browne Nursery at the Newland Orphan Homes and the Westbourne Avenue Nursery are available for the care of children of women employed on essential work.

(c) Diabetic Clinic.—Held at the Anlaby Road Hospital, Friday, at 9-30 a.m. each week, for Social Welfare cases in receipt of medical assistance.

(d) Tuberculosis Dispensaries—

100 Coltman Street Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 2 to 5 p.m.

Durham House, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 2 to 5 p.m.
324 Holderness Road

Morning Clinics commencing 10 a.m., for those who cannot attend in the afternoon are held at 100 Coltman Street on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and at Durham House on Monday and Tuesday.

Evening Clinics, commencing at 6 p.m., are held on Thursday in alternate weeks, at 100 Coltman Street and Durham House.

An Artificial Pneumothorax Clinic for male patients only is held at the Anlaby Road Hospital every Thursday commencing at 10 a.m.

(e) V.D. Treatment Centre, Mill Street—

Men's Clinics : Monday, 11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 5 to 6-30 p.m.

Tuesday, 11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 5 to 6 p.m.

Wednesday, 5 to 7 p.m.

Thursday, 11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.

Friday, 11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 5 to 6 p.m.

Saturday, 11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.

Women's and Children's Clinics : Monday, 2 to 4 p.m.

Tuesday, 2 to 3-30 p.m.

Wednesday, 11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.

Thursday, 5 to 6-30 p.m.

Friday, 2 to 3-30 p.m.

(f) School Clinics—

Inspection Clinics	74 Beverley Road	Monday, Wednesday and Thursday,
		1-45 to 5 p.m.

	114 Coltman Street	Monday, Wednesday and Thursday,
		1-45 to 5 p.m.

	Morrill Street	Tuesday and Friday, 1-45 to 5 p.m.
--	----------------	------------------------------------

	Ellerburn Avenue	Tuesday and Friday, 1-45 to 5 p.m.
--	------------------	------------------------------------

Minor Ailments Treatment Clinics—

	74 Beverley Road	Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon
		and 1-45 to 5 p.m. Saturday, 9 a.m.
		to 12 noon

	114 Coltman Street	Do.	do.	do.
--	--------------------	-----	-----	-----

	Morrill Street	Do.	do.	do.
--	----------------	-----	-----	-----

	Ellerburn Avenue	Do.	do.	do.
--	------------------	-----	-----	-----

	Ainthorpe Grove			
--	-----------------	--	--	--

	School	Monday to Friday, 1-45 to 4 p.m.
--	--------	----------------------------------

	Hopewell Road School	Do. do.
--	----------------------	---------

Dental Clinics—

74 Beverley Road	Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 1-30 to 4-30 p.m. Saturday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon		
114 Coltman Street	Do.	do.	do.
Morrill Street	Do.	do.	do.
Ellerburn Avenue	Do.	do.	do.

Ophthalmic Clinics (Refraction work
and prescription of spectacles)—

74 Beverley Road	} Monday to Saturday at various centres, as arranged
114 Coltman Street	
Morrill Street	
Ellerburn Avenue	

Aural Clinics—

74 Beverley Road	Friday, 2 to 4 p.m., as arranged.
114 Coltman Street	Tuesday, 2 to 4 p.m., as arranged.
Morrill Street	} Thursday, 2 to 4 p.m., or Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, as arranged.
Ellerburn Avenue	

Orthopædic Clinic—

74 Beverley Road	Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon. Monday, 2 to 5 p.m. Inspections by Orthopædic Surgeons, as arranged.
Ellerburn Avenue	Thursday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon. Thursday and Friday, 2 to 5 p.m. Inspections by Orthopædic Surgeons, as arranged.

Rheumatism and Heart Clinic—

74 Beverley Road and Morrill Street	} Thursday, 2 to 5 p.m. as arranged.

2. *Domiciliary Midwifery Service.* (See pages 42 and 45).

43 District Midwives are employed by the Corporation, of whom 7, under whose supervision 15 pupil midwives take their district training, reside at 33 Albion Street.

3. *Professional Nursing in the home.*

The Hull Jubilee District Nursing Association employs a staff of 1 superintendent, 1 assistant superintendent and 26 nurses. They attend infectious cases by agreement with the Corporation for which an annual payment of £150 is made.

The total number of cases attended by the nurses during 1946 was 2,216 and the number of visits paid 83,016; the number of cases attended on the recommendations of the Corporation was 310 and the number of visits 2,994.

In addition, the nurses visit the homes of diabetics, on the recommendation of the Hull Royal Infirmary, the Diabetic Clinic (Anlaby Road Hospital) and private practitioners, as well as on the personal application of the patients themselves, for the periodical injection of insulin. The number of visits made for this special purpose during 1946 was 29,172.

CIVIL NURSING RESERVE

On the instructions of the Minister of Health a Local Emergency Committee for the Nursing Profession was formed on the 24th March, 1939, to recruit Trained Nurses, Assistant Nurses and Nursing Auxiliaries in preparation for a national emergency. A Matrons' Sub-Committee was formed to interview the applicants for training as Nursing Auxiliaries.

1,328 Nursing Auxiliary recruits were accepted for training, and arrangements made for the trainees to attend First Aid Classes. Seven courses of training in Home Nursing were provided and attended by 238 recruits. Eight courses combining First Aid and Home Nursing Classes, which commenced in June, 1940, were attended by 257 recruits. 655 recruits were given practical training, which consisted of 50 hours instruction in the wards of local hospitals.

The peak number of members on our Civil Nursing Reserve Register was during March, 1941, with a membership of 73 Trained Nurses, 80 Assistant Nurses and 434 Nursing Auxiliaries, making a total of 587 members.

The Civil Nursing Reserve members undertook useful voluntary work in the Hospitals, First Aid Posts and Rest Centres, in a part-time capacity, whilst others undertook full-time service.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES

The chemical and bacteriological work undertaken in the City Laboratories in 1946 is the subject of a separate report by the City Analyst and Acting City Bacteriologist, D. J. T. Bagnall, Esq., A.C.G.F.C., F.R.I.C.

The samples examined in the chemical department totalled 6,025, including 2,661 submitted under the Food and Drugs Act, and 1,612 pathological specimens for biochemical examination submitted mainly by the Corporation Hospitals.

The total of 7,584 examinations carried out in the bacteriological department included the following :—

[illegible]

Specimens in which the results of examinations were positive included diphtheria, 68, and tuberculosis, 743.

AMBULANCE SERVICES

Ambulance facilities are provided for the removal of patients to the hospitals controlled by the Health Department. These services are, in practically all instances, free of charge to residents of the City, but where the patient lives in an area outside the City, a charge for the use of the ambulance is made to the local authority concerned.

The infectious diseases ambulance service, garaged at the Disinfecting Station, Scarborough Street, provides four ambulances, and in addition there are two vans, one for the collection of infected bedding and the other for the return of the articles after disinfection. Two other vans are in use for general transport work in connection with hospitals, clinics, nurseries, etc.

The Institution Hospitals ambulance service, which operates from the Anlaby Road Institution, provides three ambulances for patients admitted to the Anlaby Road and Beverley Road Hospitals. A motor hearse is also available for funerals from the Institutions, or elsewhere, undertaken by the Social Welfare Committee.

A general ambulance service provides two ambulances for the removal of maternity patients to the Municipal Maternity Home, two vehicles for the transport of infants to and from the nurseries, and three sitting-case cars for conveying patients to and from hospitals and clinics. Seven female ambulance driver-attendants are employed in this service.

Maintenance Garage. On the 31st December, 1945, the motor repair depot operated by the Civil Defence Casualty Service for the maintenance of ambulances and other motor vehicles, was closed, and the staff and equipment were taken over by the Health Department. The maintenance garage was established to repair and service all motor vehicles owned by the Department, as, in view of the difficulty of obtaining new vehicles, it was considered advisable to employ the necessary means of ensuring, as far as possible, a dependable ambulance and car service.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE—SOCIAL WELFARE

The Anlaby Road and Beverley Road Institutions and Hospitals transferred to the City Council under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1929, are administered by the Medical Officer of Health.

	1946	1945
Aggregate number of days during which hospital beds were occupied	125,224	124,966
Number of Operations—major	661	591
„ „ „ minor	821	809
Number of patients treated with radium	35	17
„ „ treatments	38	17
Interstitial radiation (needles and tubes) milligramme hours	152,400	85,536
Classification of cases treated with radium—		
Carcinoma of Breast	7	3
„ „ Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	2	3
„ „ Cervix and Uterus	17	9
„ „ other sites....	9	—
	—	—
	35	15
	—	—

Throughout the year certain cases treated with radium at the Anlaby Road Hospital were re-examined at appropriate intervals at the hospital and kept under careful observation. 31 new patients were registered for this purpose during 1946 ; there were 9 deaths, and the total number on the register at the end of the year was 30. 72 re-examinations were made and 8 patients were re-admitted to the hospital for further treatment.

Diabetic Clinic. 524 attendances were made by diabetics at the weekly clinic held at the Anlaby Road Institution Hospital, and at the end of the year there were 59 persons on the register. 4 commenced attendance during the year for supervision. Dr. D. C. Muir is the consultant in charge of the clinic. The facilities are limited to those Social Welfare cases in receipt of medical assistance.

The clinic facilities also include specialist supervision of pernicious anaemia patients, and during 1946, 5 persons attended for this purpose.

Lansdowne House, Nurses' Hostel. The purchase and adaptation of Lansdowne House as a hostel for nurses is an important step in the policy of the Health Committee to secure a homely atmosphere and additional amenities for the nurses on the staff of the Anlaby Road Hospital.

Lansdowne House, which was previously a private hotel, and as such was well maintained and modernised, was secured by the Corporation complete with furniture and fittings. It is situated next door to the Anlaby Road Hospital.

40 bedrooms, most of which are fitted with wash-basins and hot and cold water supplies, provide sleeping accommodation for the nursing staff. Off-duty and recreational facilities at present include 2 spacious lounges, several smaller sitting rooms, and billiards room furnished with a full-size table. Future plans will provide additional recreation rooms, studies, smoking room and library.

A warden will be responsible for the general administration and supervision of the hostel.

The opening ceremony which took place on the 29th October, 1946, was performed by the Lady Mayoress (Mrs. H. Harrison).

BEVERLEY ROAD INSTITUTION

House. There is accommodation at this Institution for 300 men and 175 women, but the actual number of beds available on the 31st December, 1946, was 206—men, 114 ; women, 92. On the 1st January, 1946, there were 132 persons excluding casuals, in the Institution, and on the 31st December, 1946, 143 persons were accommodated. There were 131 admissions to the Institution in 1946 compared with 130 in 1945 and 139 in 1944. The daily average number of inmates in the house was 122, and the aggregate number of days during which they were resident there was 44,494.

During the year, 21 burials took place from the Beverley Road Institution at the expense of the Corporation.

Children's Homes. The Children's Homes temporarily established at the Reighton Hall, near Filey, provide accommodation for 30 children under 3 years of age, and are under the supervision of the Master and Matron of the Beverley Road Institution. During 1946, 39 children were admitted and there were 19 children in residence at the end of the year.

Casuals. The only casual wards in the City were provided at the Beverley Road Institution, but these have remained closed since October, 1939. In 1946, 493 male and 10 female casuals, seeking assistance, were accommodated in the ordinary "house" wards. 13 were transferred to hospital for treatment, and at the end of the year there were 26 in the Institution.

The City Council is represented on the Yorkshire Casual Poor Assistance Authority.

Hospital. Accommodation in the house has been adapted for the nursing of senile chronic patients in order to compensate for the loss of 75 hospital beds, through damage caused by enemy air attack in March, 1941.

GENERAL SUMMARY—						1946	1945
Number of beds available	....	....	....	....	....	432	432
Patients admitted—total	....	....	....	....	....	2,921	3,090
„ „ monthly average	....	....	....	....	....	243	257
„ discharged—total	....	....	....	....	....	2,377	2,498
„ „ monthly average	....	....	....	....	....	197	208
Number of deaths	....	....	....	....	....	530	605
„ „ births	....	....	....	....	....	9	16
„ „ stillbirths	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Daily average number of patients	....	....	....	....	....	303	313
Aggregate number of days during which hospital beds were occupied	....	....	....	....	....	110,501	114,512
Number of Operations—major	....	....	....	....	....	649	737
„ „ „ minor	....	....	....	....	....	421	757

Details of other special work performed at the Institution Hospitals during 1946, are as follows :—

							Anlaby Road	Beverley Road
<i>X-Rays</i> —showing types of films taken :								
Barium meals ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	325	225
Chests ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	983	1,441
Bones ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	474	900
Others ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	294	476
							<hr/>	<hr/>
							2,076	3,042
							<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Pathology</i> —								
Wassermann reactions ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	554	—
Other specimens ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,177	3,419
Post-mortems ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	194	157
Inquests ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28	25
<i>Massage Treatment</i> —								
Number of patients treated ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	624
Number of treatments ....	....	....	Massage—	630	} 743	1,513 } 2,290	777	
			Electrical—	113				
<i>Dental Treatment</i> —								
Number of patients treated ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	125	63
<i>Venereal Diseases</i> —								
Injections of novarsenobillon, etc. ....	....	....	....	....	....	—	86 men	} 120
							34 women	
Other Injections ....	....	....	....	....	....	—	68 men	} 153
							85 women	
Wassermann Reactions and other specimens ....	....	....	....	....	....	—	2,100	

Classification of in-patients who were treated in the Institutions during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1946, and who were subsequently discharged, or who died :—

<i>Disease Group</i>	<i>Anlaby Road</i>		<i>Beverley Road</i>	
	<i>Children under 16</i>	<i>Men and Women</i>	<i>Children under 16</i>	<i>Men and Women</i>
Acute Infectious Disease	10	15	6	18
Influenza	1	3	—	4
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	7	132	4	33
Non-pulmonary	4	18	10	51
Malignant disease	—	191	1	158
Rheumatism—				
(1) Acute Rheumatism (Rheumatic Fever) together with sub-acute Rheumatism and Chorea	7	4	—	3
(2) Non-articular manifestations of so- called Rheumatism (Muscular Rheu- matism Fibrositis, Lumbago and Sciatica)	—	42	—	6
(3) Chronic Arthritis	—	27	—	18
Venereal Disease	—	7	11	211
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	—	9
Other Diseases and Accidents connected with Child Bearing	—	260	—	234
Mental Disease	6	53	3	197
Senile Decay	—	—	—	198
Violence	9	112	6	102
Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	19	145	15	165
Diseases of the Respiratory System	83	397	30	229
„ „ Circulatory System	1	524	—	153
„ „ Digestive System	72	591	26	273
„ „ Genito Urinary System	11	367	6	192
„ „ Skin	45	136	11	47
Other Diseases	64	144	161	316
	339	3,169	290	2,617

SOCIAL WELFARE MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

For the purpose of providing medical assistance the City is divided into 10 districts. 7 districts are served by medical officers and 3 districts by the Domiciliary Medical Service, comprising a panel of medical practitioners.

The Domiciliary Medical Service was commenced in one district in January, 1942, and the administration proved to be so satisfactory that, as opportunity occurred, it was extended to other districts. Provision is made for free choice of

doctor by the patient and medical practitioners are paid a fee of 6/3 per quarter for each patient attended. During 1946, 329 applicants for temporary medical out-relief were attended by medical practitioners in the 3 districts, and 1,591 persons were on the permanent medical lists for these districts.

All prescriptions are dispensed by private chemists at National Health Insurance rates.

Surgical Appliances, Spectacles, Dentures, etc. The scheme for the provision of surgical appliances, spectacles, dentures, etc., continued to be operated through the interavailability of the clinic services.

Particulars of the applications for appliances, etc., dealt with were as follows :—

	1946	1945
Surgical Boots, Splints, Calipers, etc.	12	15
Spectacles, Artificial Eyes, etc.	231	218
Dentures	72	59
Trusses, Belts, Elastic Bandages, etc.	32	33
Artificial Limbs....	4	9
Other Appliances	6	8

The Committee also granted payment of part cost of dentures, etc., in a number of cases in which the remainder of the cost was being provided by the Society from which the applicant was entitled to benefit.

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES

Open Spaces. A return prepared by the General Superintendent of Parks, etc., shows that there are in the City and immediately adjoining it, approximately 756 acres of Public Parks, Gardens, Recreation Grounds and open spaces owned by the Corporation ; and particulars kindly furnished by the Director of Education indicate other open spaces to include sites controlled by the Education Committee and prepared for school playing fields, of an area of 234 acres. Additional sites not prepared for this purpose total 66 acres. The land owned or tenanted by the Corporation and used for public allotments is 278 acres, including 54 acres used for war-time allotments. As stated in previous reports, the importance to the public health of developing facilities for open-air recreation cannot be over-rated.

Public Baths, Wash-houses, etc. The total attendances at the public swimming, slipper, electro-medical and vapour baths and public wash-houses during 1946 was 723,355, compared with 639,285 in 1945 and 613,711 in 1938.

The 10 public swimming baths are all equipped with modern filtration and purification plants which ensure the water being kept in satisfactory condition.

There has been considerable disorganisation during and since the war, and the last comparable figures are those for year ended 31st December, 1939. Comparison with this year will show a decrease in connection with the East Hull Baths which were badly damaged owing to enemy action and have thereby been out of use. The electro-medical and vapour baths are receiving growing support from local medical practitioners and the attendances show a marked increase.

In addition to the Corporation public baths, there is a privately owned pool belonging to Messrs. Reckitts Ltd., and also one at the Newland Orphan Homes.

City Mortuary. The public mortuary is situated in a disused burial ground in Castle Street. Attached is a properly equipped post-mortem room for the use of medical practitioners, in which 429 post-mortem examinations were carried out in 1946.

Inquests were held at the Coroner's Court, Guildhall.

Dr. Norman Jennings, His Majesty's Coroner for the City, has kindly furnished the following statistics in relation to inquests, post-mortems, etc., held in the year 1946, together with comparative figures for the years 1945, and 1938.

	1946	1945	1938
Inquests and post-mortems (including post-mortems where inquests were found to be unnecessary)	790	778	480
Enquiries, etc., in connection with which there were no post-mortems	90	126	72
	880	904	552
Inquests with Jury, exclusive of adjournments	3	3	97
Bodies accommodated at :			
City Mortuary	429	544	296
Anlaby Road and Beverley Road Public Assistance Institutions, Hull Royal Infirmary, Children's Hospital, etc.	361	360	256
	790	904	552

Disposal of the Dead. The General Superintendent of Parks, etc., has submitted the following information regarding cemeteries :—

Total area of cemetery land	194 acres
Area in use for interments	111 „
Area reserved for cemetery extensions but used for other purposes	83 „

Cremation. The Crematorium is on a site adjoining the Hedon Road Cemetery. It was the first Municipal Crematorium in the country, and was opened on the 2nd January, 1901, the first cremation taking place on the 7th January of the same year.

Since the 14th November, 1939, no fee has been charged by the Corporation in respect of the cremation of the remains of Hull residents.

Comparatively few people are aware of the great advance made in the practice of cremation during recent years, not only in this country, but all over Europe, where the centralisation of the population in large towns and the changing conditions of modern life demand a more hygienic and economic mode of disposal as a substitute for earth burial.

In Kingston upon Hull, the number of cremations has more than doubled since 1938.

<i>Period</i>							<i>No. of Cremations</i>
1901—1940	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,386
1941—1945	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,262
1946	....	....	....	....	....	....	644
Total							6,292
1938	....	....	....	....	....	....	301

WELFARE OF THE BLIND

Under the Blind Persons Acts, 1920 and 1938, the City Council is responsible for the administration of financial assistance to the indigent blind, whilst the workshop instruction and employment are undertaken by the Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind.

The Secretary and Manager of the Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind has kindly supplied the following information :—

There were 594 registered blind persons within the City, as compared with 560 at the 31st March, 1946.

The age and sex classification of the 594 persons referred to were as under :—

<i>Age Group</i>			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
0— 5 years	....	....	1	2	3
5—16	„	....	1	5	6
16—21	„	....	9	2	11
21—40	„	....	58	31	89
40—50	„	....	51	28	79
50—65	„	....	100	62	162
65—70	„	....	27	37	64
Over 70	„	....	80	100	180
Totals			327	267	594

Particulars of new cases certified and registered, etc., during the year :—

Number of new cases certified and registered	....	....	....	61
„ „ cases transferred to other Authorities	....	....	....	4
„ „ cases transferred from other Authorities	....	....	....	11
„ „ deaths	....	....	....	31
„ „ cases de-certified	....	....	....	3

Employment and Instruction. The registered blind are assisted and supervised by 5 Home Teachers (2 male and 3 female), who devote the whole of their time to the work.

3,238 visits to the homes of the blind were made during the year by the Home Teachers.

During 1946, 83 applicants for benefits due to the Blind under the Blind Persons Acts were examined by ophthalmic surgeons. 61 were found to be blind within the meaning of the Act, and 22 were not blind. The corresponding figures for 1945 were 68 applicants of whom 54 were blind.

The following table classifies the 585 blind persons who are 16 years of age and over according to their ability to work, etc. :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Employed	103	13	116
Trained, but not employed	2	—	2
Under training	9	3	12
Trainable, but not under training	2	—	2
Unemployable....	209	244	453
	—	—	—
Totals	325	260	585
	—	—	—

An analysis of the 103 blind persons who were suffering from some other serious physical defect, or who were mentally defective, is given below :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Mentally defective	2	8	10
Physically defective	21	16	37
Deaf	24	15	39
Combinations of above disabilities	8	6	14
	—	—	—
Totals	55	45	100
	—	—	—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Most of the material for this section has been supplied by Dr. Helen Standring, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health in charge of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

Maternal Deaths. The number of maternal deaths registered during the year was 13, compared with 10 in 1945. The maternal mortality rates were as follows :—

	1946	1945	1938
Per 1,000 live births	1.81	1.98	2.77
Per 1,000 total (live and still) births....	1.75	1.91	2.67

3 of the 13 deaths in 1946 were due to puerperal sepsis (1 in an abortion case).

There were 4 other deaths associated with pregnancy. This gives a death-rate per 1,000 live and still births returned as “ associated therewith ” of 0.54.

Enquiry forms, which are confidential, were completed in every case but one during 1946 and forwarded to the Maternal Mortality Committee of the Ministry of Health.

MORTALITY OF WOMEN IN CHILDBIRTH, DISTINGUISHING SEPTIC AND OTHER CAUSES,
FOR THE YEARS 1936 TO 1946

Period	Rate per 1,000 (live and still) Births					
	Hull			England and Wales		
	Sepsis	Other Causes	Total	Sepsis	Other Causes	Total
1936-1940	0.87	1.99	2.86	0.88	2.06	2.94
1941-1942	0.74	2.09	2.83	0.45*	1.67*	2.12*
1943-1944	1.46	1.75	3.26	0.66	1.45	2.11
1945	0.57	0.59	1.95	0.59	1.34	1.93
1946	0.40	1.35	1.75	0.31	1.12	1.43

* Excluding Abortion

Midwives' Acts. In accordance with Section 10, Midwives' Act, 1902, 99 midwives and 1 maternity nurse gave notice of their intention to practise in Hull, compared with 98 midwives and 1 maternity nurse in 1945. 6 midwives removed from the district, 9 resigned, 1 retired, and 1 died, leaving 82 midwives and 1 maternity nurse on the list at the end of the year.

In addition to 2,085 births which were delivered during the year in institutions and private nursing homes, 4,484 were attended by the Municipal Domiciliary Midwives and 270 were attended by midwives in private practice. The Municipal Domiciliary Midwives attended 2,728 cases as midwives and 1,756 as maternity nurses. Midwives in private practice attended 12 cases as midwives and 258 as maternity nurses. Accordingly, the 4,484 cases attended by the Municipal Domiciliary Midwives represent 65·6 per cent. of the total number of cases delivered in the City, and 94·3 per cent. of the total number delivered in patients' own homes.

Calling in of Medical Aid. By the rules of the Central Midwives' Board, midwives are required to send for medical aid under conditions and for reasons which are definitely specified. Medical aid was summoned in 1,399 cases. In 1,113 cases, medical help was required for the mother alone, and in 286 cases, for the child alone.

Medical Fees. During the year, 1,161 claims for payment were received from general medical practitioners, and the total amount paid on these claims was £1,549 2s. 4d.

An analysis of the claims shows that :—

	£	s	d	£	s	d
1161 claims were paid amounting to				1,549	2	4
134 were in respect of cases regarding which the Authority has decided no claim shall be made	107	10	0			
17 claims for relief from payment allowed—decision "not to press for payment"	30	7	0			
10 cases in which less than the whole fee was claimed—relief granted	8	6	9			
				146	3	9
Amounts recoverable				£1,402	18	7

Of the amount (£1,529 2s. 4d.) paid to medical practitioners, it will be seen that 90·5 per cent. (£1,402 18s. 7d.) was recoverable from the patients.

The amount recoverable this year is made up as follows :—

	£	s	d
10 cases in which less than the whole fee was claimed	8	6	9
117 cases were assessed to pay the whole fee	200	1	6
877 cases in which no claim for relief from payment was received	1,194	10	4
	<hr/>		
	£1,402	18	7
	<hr/>		

Infant Deaths Notified by Midwives. The number of deaths of infants occurring while a midwife was in attendance and notified under the Central Midwives' Board's Rules, was 21, compared with 36 in 1945.

MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME

The Municipal Maternity Home, Hedon Road, is being used to capacity owing to the great demands for accommodation. At the present time, because so many applications have to be rejected, preference is given to cases where home conditions are unfavourable for confinement, as well as to abnormal and complicated cases.

The accommodation is as follows :—

Maternity beds	60
Isolation beds	8
Cots for premature babies	14

Applications for admission are made at the Ante-natal Clinics. All women who have been accepted for admission attend the New Cross Street Maternity Centre for ante-natal supervision. Also, patients who engage the services of a municipal midwife, and who do not receive ante-natal care from their own doctors, are advised to attend the Corporation Ante-natal Clinic, where their midwife will accompany them to see the Medical Officer. This ensures the midwife having full knowledge of her patient's condition.

The following is a summary of the work done at the Maternity Home during the year :—

Number of maternity cases admitted	....	....	....	....	1,710
Average duration of stay	....	....	....	....	11·6 days
Actual deliveries	....	....	....	....	1,412
Delivered by (a) Midwives	....	....	1,178		
(b) Doctors	....	....	234		
Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife	....	....	....	....	559
Number of cases notified as					
(a) Puerperal Pyrexia....	....	....	....	....	56
(b) Pemphigus Neonatorum	....	....	....	....	14
(c) Ophthalmia Neonatorum....	....	....	....	....	1
Number of maternal deaths, including 1 death associated with pregnancy	....	....	....	....	4
Number of foetal deaths :					
(a) Still-births	....	....	....	....	81
(b) Infant deaths within 10 days of birth	....	....	....	....	30
Number of infants who received supplementary or complementary feed	....	....	....	....	201
Number of infants wholly breast-fed on leaving the Hedon Road Hospital	....	....	....	....	1,155

Isolation Wards. These 4 wards, each one of which contains 2 beds and is self-contained, have proved to be of great value.

Fees. Patients who can pay £3 3s. per week are admitted without enquiry concerning their financial position. If they cannot pay this, they are assessed in accordance with a scale. Patients are conveyed to the maternity home by ambulance without any additional charge.

Westerland Infants' Hospital. Premature babies and mothers were not admitted to this hospital during the year as accommodation had again been provided at the Municipal Maternity Home. The hospital was used exclusively for children under 5 years of age, suffering from dietetic disorders.

58 children were admitted during the year. The total patient-days for the 58 children was 4,282. There were 2 infant deaths in the hospital during the year.

The maximum charge for maintenance is at the rate of 10s. 6d. per week.

Midwifery Training Schools. At the Part I Training School at the Municipal Maternity Home, 14 pupils were successful in passing the Central Midwives' Board Examination, including 2 who failed at the first sitting.

At the Part II Training School, which is wholly domiciliary and conducted from the Albion Street Midwifery Centre, 23 pupils were successful in passing the Central Midwives' Board Examination, including 3 who failed at the first sitting.

The amount of fees for training receivable in respect of each of the last 5 years is as under :—

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Paid by or on behalf of Pupils</i>			<i>Government Grant</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1941-42	180	0	0	212	10	0	392	10	0
1942-43	140	0	0	245	0	0	385	0	0
1943-44	136	0	0	729	10	0	865	10	0
1944-45	—			337	10	0	337	10	0
1945-46	—			1,352	10	0	1,352	10	0
1946-47	—			837	0	0	837	0	0

Grants to Local Voluntary Associations. Financial assistance was given by the Corporation to the following local voluntary associations engaged in maternity and child welfare work :—

	£
York Diocesan Maternity Home	635
Hull Jubilee District Nursing Association	150
Sutton Nursing Association	50

Subscriptions are also paid to the following :—

	£
Sheltering Home for Girls....	150
Victoria Hospital for Sick Children	150
Hull Braves' Guild....	75

Municipal Midwives. An average of 42 Municipal Domiciliary Midwives were employed during the year.

Ante-natal Care. Every effort is made to assist midwives to keep the ante-natal records prescribed by the Central Midwives' Board. Midwives continued to bring their cases to the Ante-natal Clinics. A list of the Clinics, which were conducted by Drs. Sharvelle, Dodd, Wilson and Griffith, is given on the next page.

Ante-Natal Clinics	No. of Sessions	Attendances		
		First	Re-attendances	Total
<i>Central Maternity Clinic, New Cross Street—</i>				
Monday and Thursday	99	1,495	3,400	4,895
Friday	50	441	1,387	1,828
Tuesday and Wednesday (Clinics for Municipal Maternity Home cases only)	100	157	6,888	7,045
<i>East Hull, Morrill Street—</i>				
Tuesday and Wednesday	100	1,340	2,897	4,237
<i>North Hull, Ellerburn Avenue—</i>				
Tuesday morning....	49	465	1,458	1,923
<i>West Hull, 69 Coltman Street—</i>				
Wednesday and Friday	100	1,280	2,708	3,988
<i>Priory Road—</i>				
Thursday morning	50	255	568	823

Summary of Ante-natal Work :—

Patients seen at all the Ante-natal Clinics	5,520
Births occurring in the City (including 245 still-births)....	7,409
Number of women seen at Municipal Ante-natal Clinics was therefore about	74 per cent.

Among 5,520 women who attended the Ante-natal Clinics there were 5 maternal deaths and 2 deaths associated with pregnancy.

A special treatment clinic for patients suffering from non-venereal vaginal discharge is held at the Central Maternity Clinic on Monday mornings for ante-natal and post-natal patients.

Post-natal Clinic. A post-natal Clinic was opened on the 15th November, 1945, at the Central Maternity Clinic for all mothers confined at the Municipal Maternity Home. A session was held each week, a doctor from the Maternity Home being in attendance. There were 1,209 attendances.

Post-natal patients delivered in their own homes are encouraged to attend for examination at the Ante-natal Clinic they attended during pregnancy. There were 87 attendances during the year.

Gynaecological Clinic. This Clinic is held at the New Cross Street Maternity Centre on Friday afternoons.

The following patients attended for advice :—

Birth Control—First Visits	....	....	....	37
Re-visits	....	....	....	86

37 new applications and 49 renewals for the supply of accessories were received ; all were granted.

Maternity Bags. 8 maternity bags containing the bed-linen and clothing necessary for use during confinement are stored at the Maternity Centre and lent to necessitous mothers. During the year the bags were lent to 23 mothers for periods of 2 to 3 weeks.

Sterilised Maternity Outfits. The Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, maintain a stock of sterilised outfits. Practising midwives may obtain them on application to the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, at the Guildhall, at the cost price of 5s. 9d. each, and they are asked to recommend them for the use of those patients who have difficulty in obtaining a proper supply of sterilised material. The Municipal Midwives at the Midwives' Centre, Albion Street, who attend cases in the poorest homes in the City, may use a sterilised outfit whenever it is considered necessary for the safety of the patient ; 98 were purchased by patients.

Provision of Dentures. The scheme for the provision of dentures for expectant and nursing mothers has been continued. A few of the mothers do not appreciate the importance of skilled attention to the teeth during pregnancy, with the result that they fail to keep appointments made for them with the dental officer. Fortunately, a large number of mothers do realise the importance of dental care, not only for themselves, but also for their babies, and the department is encouraged to maintain the facilities provided.

Extractions are done by one of the Dental Officers attached to the School Health Service, and dentures are fitted and provided by members of the panel of practising dentists in the City who have agreed to co-operate in the scheme.

Up to the end of the year there were 127 applications for dentures. 25 were refused because of failure to attend for dental treatment ; 7 applicants were found to be entitled to dental benefit through Approved Societies ; 23 did not proceed with their applications. The number of dentures supplied was 72, at an average cost of £6 3s. 5d. The average assessment was £5 3s. 11d.

Home Helps. Part-time home helps were employed to attend maternity cases although in exceptional circumstances the service has been granted to cases where there were children under 5 years of age to be cared for owing to their mothers being ill. During the year 105 cases were attended by 31 home helps.

The usual period for which the services of a home help are granted is 14 days. The average for the 105 cases attended was 14·9 days.

Registration of Nursing Homes. The supervision and inspection of registered maternity and other nursing homes are carried out in pursuance of the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, and the model bye-laws issued by the Ministry of Health.

At the end of 1946, there were 10 Homes on the Register ; 4 provide maternity accommodation only, 1 receives patients for medical and surgical treatment, and 5 take patients for maternity, medical or surgical treatment.

Every Nursing Home was inspected by a Sanitary Inspector during the year, and also by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Maternity and Child Welfare) or by the Superintendent Health Visitor.

During the year 612 births occurred in registered private Maternity Homes ; 603 of these were live births, and 9 still-births ; 2 maternal deaths occurred.

Puerperal Pyrexia. 84 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during 1946. Of these, 2 proved fatal.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. During 1946, 127 cases of discharging eyes were reported by midwives and Health Visitors. Of these, only 26 were notified as ophthalmia neonatorum by the medical practitioners called to attend them.

Of the 26 notified cases, there was a history of maternal discharge in 3 ; previous children had been affected in 4 other cases.

NOTIFICATIONS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per 1,000 Births</i>
1942	15	3·7
1943	18	4·1
1944	31	6·2
1945	29	5·7
1946	26	3·6

Close co-operation has been maintained between the Ante-natal Clinics and the Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre. Early treatment for cases of gonorrhoea in expectant mothers is thus secured, and the incidence and severity of ophthalmia neonatorum are reduced. It is now a rare occurrence to see a child blinded by ophthalmia neonatorum.

Pemphigus Neonatorum. This disease is compulsorily notifiable in the City. During 1946, 24 cases were reported to the Medical Officer of Health. The disease was of the mild type.

Still-births. The number of still-births registered during the year was 245—a rate of 34·2 per 1,000 registered live births, and 33·1 per 1,000 live and still-births.

Infantile Mortality. 341 deaths occurred of infants under 1 year of age. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 47·6 per 1,000 live births, compared with 61·4 in 1945 and 69·2 in 1938.

The neo-natal mortality—that is, the death-rate under 1 month of age per 1,000 births—was 22·9 compared with 26·5 in 1945 and 30·3 in 1938.

The following table shows the number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age, and the rate per 1,000 births, for the last 5 years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 Births</i>
1942	272	68
1943	301	69
1944	286	58
1945	311	61
1946	341	48

Full particulars of the deaths of infants are given in Table VII, page 50.

Child Mortality. During 1946 there were 47 deaths of children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, compared with 77 in 1945, and 136 in 1938.

Notification of Births Acts. The live births notified by midwives numbered 5,580, and by doctors, parents and others, 30. These figures do not include the 1,360 live births (including twins and triplets) which occurred in the Municipal Maternity Home. The number of live births not notified was 87.

Health Visitors. The Health Visitors continued to carry out their many and varied duties in an efficient manner.

There were 30,564 attendances of mothers and children at the Clinics during the year, of which 4,388 were first attendances.

The number of children removed from Hull and notified to other authorities was 810.

TABLE VII

INFANT MORTALITY (NET DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE)—1946

CAUSES OF DEATH	1st Day	2nd Day	3rd Day	4th Day	5th Day	6th Day	7th Day	1st Week	2nd Week	3rd Week	4th Week	Under 1 Mth.	1/2 Mths.	2/3 Mths.	3/4 Mths.	4/5 Mths.	5/6 Mths.	6/7 Mths.	7/8 Mths.	8/9 Mths.	9/10 Mths.	10/11 Mths.	11/12 Mths.	TOTAL	1945	1938
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuber. Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not T.B.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation (Overlying)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	73	16	11	9	7	6	4	126	16	10	12	164	34	31	35	16	14	17	4	11	7	6	2	341	—	—
1945	46	16	16	12	2	4	2	98	12	13	11	134	36	36	19	17	15	11	11	9	7	10	6	—	311	—
1938	53	23	26	10	10	5	4	131	21	12	11	175	39	41	23	22	25	15	15	15	9	10	11	—	—	400

The total number of domiciliary visits paid by Health Visitors during the year was 117,548 ; the total number of clinic sessions attended by them was 2,819. Details of the visits paid by Health Visitors and Student Health Visitors are given below.

VISITS PAID BY HEALTH VISITORS

	1946	1945	1938
Total domiciliary visits	117,548	118,129	110,839
Total visits to Children	115,340	115,951	106,787
Visits to Expectant Mothers—			
First Visits	712	670	287
Re-visits....	185	222	128
Infants under 1 year—			
First Visits	7,202	5,177	5,475
Special Visits and Re-visits	30,706	28,488	20,982
Infants aged 1 year—			
Special Visits and Re-visits	23,982	23,688	16,484
Children 2 to 5 years—			
Effective Visits	47,609	49,466	39,027
Special Visits	3,851	7,341	5,588
Miscellaneous Visits (Removals, Home Helps, etc.)	3,301	3,077	6,720
No. of Attendances at Clinic Sessions	2,819	2,413	4,987
<hr/>			
Record Cards of Children who entered school, despatched to School Health Service	1,825	2,613	2,204

VISITS PAID BY STUDENT HEALTH VISITORS

	<i>1st April, 1946 to 31st March,</i> 1947	<i>1st April, 1945 to 31st March,</i> 1946	<i>1st April, 1938 to 31st March,</i> 1939
Total domiciliary visits	15,219	10,668	9,338
Total Visits to Children	14,947	10,538	9,185
Visits to Expectant Mothers—			
First Visits	50	37	7
Re-visits	5	16	4
Infants under 1 year—			
First Visits	1,196	486	353
Special Visits and Re-visits	3,599	2,239	1,228
Infants aged 1 year—			
Special Visits and Re-visits	3,113	2,207	1,411
Children 2 to 5 years—			
Effective Visits	6,232	5,213	3,099
Special Visits	742	248	382
Miscellaneous Visits (Removals, Home Helps, etc.)	282	222	445
No. of Attendances at Clinic Sessions....	934	699	1,230
<hr/>			
Record Cards of Children who entered school, despatched to School Health Service	81	108	57

Training of Health Visitors. The scheme for the training of Health Visitors was continued, 12 Student Health Visitors taking up their duties in the Health Department in April, 1946. The course of instruction for the Health Visitors' Certificate arranged by the Council of the University College of Hull, commenced on April 1st. Students attended the University College for 80 lectures during 3 academic terms; they received, in addition, special lectures and demonstrations by members of the Public Health Department staff each week, and were given a wide practical experience of all branches of public health work in the School Health, Tuberculosis, and Maternity and Child Welfare Departments. 11 were successful in obtaining the Health Visitor's Certificate, a special examination being held in Newcastle in March, 1947.

Child Life Protection, Public Health Act, 1936. Miss Edwards, Child Life Protection Visitor, retired in March, 1946. Miss Dorothy Johnson was appointed in her place and under the Public Health Act, 1936, she has continued the supervision of children. 156 visits were paid to foster children, 80 by the Child Life Protection Visitor and 76 by the Health Visitors.

The following notices were dealt with :—

Reception of Nurse-child	....	....	....	....	9
Returned to Relatives	....	....	....	....	2
Removed to another Foster Mother	....	....	....	....	—
Removed to another Area....	....	....	....	....	—
Removed from Register due to unsatisfactory conditions	....	....	....	....	1

At the end of the year there were 11 children on the Register.

Child Welfare Clinics. As in previous years, the full-time medical officers in the service of the Corporation have been assisted in the conduct of Child Welfare Clinics by Drs. H. Gebbie and W. Wyatt.

Lists of Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-natal Clinics were, by the kind permission of the Postmaster, exhibited in the Post Offices.

Table VIII summarises the work done at the Child Welfare Clinics during the year.

Talks to Mothers. Short talks were given by the Health Visitors at the Infant Welfare Clinics.

Voluntary Workers at Clinics. Voluntary workers continue to do valuable work at the Child Welfare Clinics, attending both morning and afternoon sessions, in order to help in the general work of the clinics.

Welfare of Toddlers. Measures for the improvement of the health of the pre-school child were continued, parents being encouraged to bring their toddlers to the Infant Welfare Clinics.

TABLE VIII

WORK DONE AT THE CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

Clinic	East Hull	West Hull	Queen's Hall	King's Hall	Dairy-coates	Preston Road	New-land	Sutton	Albert Avenue	North Hull	Priory Road	* Pickering Road	Total 1946	Total 1945
No. of Sessions	101	99	49	50	49	50	51	49	49	101	49	13	710	684
Children under 1 year—														
New Cases	546	585	65	429	288	321	361	121	330	378	278	44	3746	2847
Re-attendances	2304	2294	448	2175	1508	1460	2629	1406	1935	2430	2726	216	21531	16307
Children over 1 year—														
New Cases	132	109	2	74	38	49	82	3	35	68	33	17	642	743
Re-attendances	548	360	105	494	327	462	647	284	132	641	610	35	4645	3777
Total attendances	3530	3348	620	3172	2161	2292	3719	1814	2432	3517	3647	312	30564	23674
Mothers who received advice about themselves and their children	223	344	81	199	212	183	281	167	161	133	344	55	2383	1815
Cases referred for Private or Hospital Treatment	53	103	—	83	40	12	51	—	24	30	39	—	435	283
Doctor's Sessions	45	43	—	44	42	43	44	—	41	43	41	—	386	269
Weighing Sessions	56	56	49	6	7	7	7	49	8	58	8	13	324	415
Cases seen by the Doctor	953	1068	—	1325	982	838	1148	—	601	1252	1049	—	9216	5669

* Clinic opened 25th September, 1946

Interavailability of Clinics. Children under 5 years of age who are suffering from squint, dental caries, minor ailments, aural or cardiac defects, are referred to the School Health Service for treatment.

The following figures show the numbers of cases treated :—

	Cases	Attendances
Minor Ailments	873	5,977
Ear, Nose and Throat Affections	32	73
Rheumatism and Heart Affections	6	12

Ophthalmic Clinic. During the year, 105 children under 5 years of age suffering from squint made 151 attendances at the clinic. Spectacles were prescribed in 49 cases ; in one of these the financial circumstances were such that the spectacles were supplied free, at a total cost to the Corporation of 9s. 6d.

Dental Clinic. A summary of the dental treatment given to children under 5 years of age, and to expectant and nursing mothers, is given below :—

	Children under 5 years	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
Number dealt with	54	510
Attendances	73	1,317
Extractions—(1) Temporary teeth	96	—
(2) Permanent teeth	—	1,792
Fillings— (1) Temporary teeth	13	—
(2) Permanent teeth	—	345
Other Operations	18	262
Administration of General Anæsthetics	11	78

Orthopaedic Clinics. All orthopaedic cases referred by the Department were examined by the Orthopaedic Surgeons appointed by the School Health Service, or by the Orthopaedic Surgeon appointed by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

Central and North Hull Orthopaedic Clinics. During the year, 36 new cases were seen, and made 345 attendances.

East Hull Orthopaedic Clinic. Inspection Clinics held by the Orthopaedic Surgeons were attended by 239 cases, as shown in Table IX.

TABLE IX

ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEONS' CLINICS

	GENERAL HEALTH		EDUCATION		TUBERCULOSIS		SOCIAL WELFARE		MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE		TOTAL ATTENDANCES		
	First	Other	First	Other	First	Other	First	Other	First	Other	1946	1945	1938
<i>Deformities—</i>													
Rickets	—	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	2	4	15	11	—
Spinal Curvature	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	1
Infantile Paralysis	—	1	3	8	—	—	—	1	—	6	19	15	67
Other Forms	—	—	44	88	—	—	1	2	19	32	186	147	314
<i>Tuberculosis—</i>													
Spine	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	5	5	—
Hip	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
Other Bones and Joints	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	2	1
TOTAL	—	2	52	105	—	13	1	3	21	42	239	188	388

The following table shows the attendances for treatment made by children during the year at the Department's Orthopædic Clinics :—

Treatment	First Attendances				Re-attendances				Total
	Cases from				Cases from				
	*	*	*	*					
	E.S.	Tb.	M.C.W.	G.H.	E.S.	Tb.	M.C.W.	G.H.	
Massage	6	—	2	—	123	—	74	—	205
Electrical	—	—	1	—	4	—	17	—	22
Remedial Exercises	6	—	2	—	136	—	74	—	218
Other	8	—	5	—	25	—	3	—	41
Total	20	—	10	—	288	—	168	—	486

* E.S.—cases from Education Department—Elementary and Secondary.

* Tb.—cases from Tuberculosis Department.

* M.C.W.—cases from Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

* G.H.—cases from other branches of the Health Department.

In-Patient Treatment for M. and C.W. Orthopaedic Cases. Responsibility for 3 cases sent to the Adela Shaw Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, was accepted by the Hull Corporation.

X-ray Department—East Hull Clinic. There were 206 cases referred by the School Health Service, 2,455 by the Tuberculosis Department, 584 by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, and 52 by the General Health Department, making a total of 3,297 cases in all. The radiologists were Dr. Bannen and Dr. Hermon, who attended for 90 sessions.

Convalescent Home Treatment. The Yorkshire Home for Mothers and Babies at Withernsea has not yet been re-opened. Three mothers with their babies were sent to the Harrogate Home during 1946 and greatly benefited by their stay.

The Municipal Light Clinics—Lamps. The 2 types of lamp in use are the Kromayer and Mercury Vapour. An infra-red ray lamp is used at East Hull Clinic, in conjunction with the Mercury Vapour Lamp. At the West Hull Clinic a Kromayer Lamp is also available for the treatment of special types of cases. General treatment is given by the Mercury Vapour Lamp, and local treatment by the Kromayer Lamp. Treatment by all lamps remains as described in previous reports.

			<i>Lamps</i>	<i>Sessions</i>	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Attendances</i>
1946	....	....	{ 2 West Hull 2 East Hull 1 North Hull }	338	499	7,444
1945	....	....	{ 2 West Hull 2 East Hull 1 North Hull }	449	488	8,303
1938	....	....	{ 2 West Hull 4 East Hull 1 North Hull }	395	868	13,579

The majority of the cases treated were children under school age. 126 school-children received treatment during the year, making a total of 1,462 attendances. 33 patients suffering from tuberculosis were treated, making a total of 779 attendances.

LIGHT CLINIC STATISTICS

	West Hull		East Hull		North Hull	Total
	Kro-mayer	Mercury Vapour	Kro-mayer	Mercury Vapour	* Mercury Vapour	
Attendances—						
Maternity and Child Welfare	—	1605	—	1739	1741	5085
School Health Service	—	575	—	443	444	1462
Tuberculosis Dispensary	40	584	6	127	22	779
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Riding County Council....	—	105	—	13	—	118

* The Infra-red Ray Lamp was used with the Mercury Vapour Lamp in suitable cases.

V.D. Treatment Centre, Mill Street. 2 sessions are taken each week by members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Staff at the Mill Street Clinic for the treatment of venereal diseases in women and children. 4,159 attendances were made by 415 patients during the year, compared with 4,403 attendances by 449 patients during 1945 and 3,858 attendances by 402 patients in 1944.

A further Treatment Clinic is held at the Maternity Centre, New Cross Street, where cases referred from the Ante-natal and Child Welfare Clinics are treated. 879 attendances were made by 224 patients.

Every expectant mother attending the Ante-natal Clinics has a blood test and is examined to exclude any venereal disease. Should venereal disease be found to be present, treatment at one of the two centres is arranged. It is hoped, by this vigilance, to eradicate ophthalmia neonatorum and congenital syphilis from the children born in the City.

Dining Centres. Dinners, provided by the Municipal Restaurants Department, were served to necessitous expectant and nursing mothers and toddlers at 3 centres each week-day throughout the year. 236 applications were granted during 1946 and 3,504 dinners served.

The dietary is liberal and nourishing and is approved by the Medical Officer of Health ; the cost is 9d. per meal—half-price for toddlers.

Supply of Milk and Nutritives. Particulars of nutritives distributed by the Health Department from Depots at 10 Hanover Square and 69 Coltman Street.

	Numbers Issued			Price	Value of Issues					
	At Cost Price	Free	Total		Receipts from Sales			Value of Free Issues		
				s d	£ s d			£ s d		
Virol....	1585	—	1585	0 10½	69 6 10½			—	69 6 10½	
Virolax	4	—	4	0 10	0 3 4			—	0 3 4	
Malt	381	11	392	0 10½	16 13 4½			0 9 7½	17 3 0	
	960	18	978	1 2	56 0 0			1 1 0	57 1 0	
Malt and Iron	4	—	4	1 1	0 4 4			—	0 4 4	
	5439	22	5461	0 10	226 12 6			0 18 4	227 10 10	
Cod Liver Oil	90	—	90	0 11	4 2 6			—	4 2 6	
C.L.O. Emulsion	2011	27	2038	0 8	67 0 8			0 18 0	67 18 8	
Medicinal Paraffin....	15	—	15	1 0½	0 15 7½			—	0 15 7½	
Total	10489	78	10547	—	420 19 2½			3 6 11½	444 6 2	

Issues of Ministry of Food “National” Dried Milk and Nutritives were also made from the Health Department Food Distribution Depot, 10 Hanover Square, and from the Clinics.

	No. Issued	Price	Value		
			£	s.	d.
FOR BABIES—					
“ National ” Dried Milk	130206	1s. 2d.	7595	7	0
(20 oz. tins)	450	(free issue)	26	5	0
	130696	10½d.	5717	19	0
	290	(free issue)	12	13	9
FOR CHILDREN UP TO 5 YEARS OF AGE—					
Cod Liver Oil (6 oz. bottles)	31036	(free issue)	1293	3	4
Orange Juice (6 oz. bottles)	194040	5d.	4042	10	0
FOR EXPECTANT MOTHERS—					
A. & D. Capsules (pkts. of 25)	10424	(free issue)	434	6	8
Orange Juice (6 oz. bottles)	20848	5d.	434	6	8
TOTAL ISSUES	517990	—	19556	11	5

Provision of Fireguards. In order to prevent deaths of children from burns and scalds, resulting from the absence of a fireguard, arrangements are in operation whereby fireguards may be purchased at a cost of 14s. 6d. and are supplied to necessitous families, payment being made by instalments. A deposit of 1s. 0d. is usually made and the balance is payable by weekly payments of 1s. 0d.

During 1946, 174 applications were received, as against 213 in 1945.

The gross cost of the fireguards supplied in 1946 was £134 11s. 1d. compared with £103 7s. 7d. in 1945.

There were 3 fatal cases of burns and scalding in children (under the age of 5 years) in the course of the year.

A notice, drawing the attention of parents of young children to their obligations with regard to the provision of fireguards, is placed in each Infant Welfare Clinic.

Home Nursing. The nurses of the Hull Jubilee District Nursing Association continue to visit cases recommended by the Health Department, and give valuable assistance in nursing patients in their own homes. In the event of a case of ophthalmia, pemphigus or puerperal pyrexia occurring in the practice of a midwife, the midwife leaves the case and arrangements are made for the mother and child to be attended by the District Nurse.

During the year, 2,190 visits were paid to 190 cases. In addition, 15 visits were paid to 3 cases which had not completed treatment at the end of 1945. Treatment in 9 cases had not been completed at the end of 1946. This compares with 2,082 visits to 175 cases in 1945.

Co-ordination of Work with other Institutions and Departments. The Clinic cards and Health Visitors' records of children reaching the age of 5 years are sent to the School Health Service each month, in order that a medical history of the children shall be available for routine inspection purposes.

Inspectors of the Hull Branch of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children visited 11 cases reported by the Department.

Children requiring splints were referred to the Hull Braves' Guild. The Guild undertakes the care of all cripples in the City and has organised a scheme for the provision of splints ordered by the Orthopædic Surgeons at the various clinics. This work is efficiently done and is proving of inestimable benefit to the crippled poor of the City.

Our thanks are due to all the voluntary societies which help the work of the Department.

Care of Illegitimate Children. The Ministry of Health's Circular 2866 issued in October, 1943, continues to be implemented by close co-operation with Sister Bashford of the Sheltering Home for Girls. 229 expectant mothers of illegitimate children were reported to the Sister from Ante-natal Clinics, of whom 63 were married women. The joint efforts of the Sheltering Home staff and the Health Visitors are concentrated on obtaining the best possible care for the mother before and during her confinement, and for herself and her baby after the birth.

The York Diocesan Maternity Home, evacuated to Steeton during the war, was closed in March, 1946, owing to the agreement with regard to the property. Sutton House, Kingston upon Hull, has been bought by the Corporation to be rented to the Committee of the York Diocesan Maternity Home for use as a hostel for unmarried mothers and their babies. It had been hoped to move directly from Steeton to this hostel but the alterations had not been carried out, and so for the last nine months of the year there were no facilities in the City for the care of these girls, some of whom were accommodated in similar homes in other parts of the country.

Adoption of Children. 65 adoptions have been arranged by this Department during the year under the Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939. The Child Protection Visitor makes the closest enquiries into family histories of the child to be adopted and of the adopters. This is done with the object of safeguarding both parties, and especially the welfare of the child.

Premature Babies. (Circular 20/44.) In an effort to reduce the neo-natal mortality rate concentrated efforts are being made in the care of premature babies. Specially equipped wards are in use for babies born in the Maternity Home. In certain cases, also, premature babies born outside the Hospital are admitted in specially prepared baby clothes and heated cots, and the temperature of the ambulance conveying the baby is raised considerably before leaving the depot. 81 premature babies were admitted to the Maternity Home from the district in 1946.

The mothers are encouraged to accompany the babies in order to continue breast-feeding, and if unable, or unwilling, to come into Hospital, she is persuaded to continue the supply of breast milk, which is collected daily from her home.

311 premature babies were notified as having been born at home during the year and 177 in hospital.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water. The Water Engineer and Manager has kindly supplied the following information.

The supply has been satisfactory in quality, but somewhat limited in quantity owing to drought. Bacteriological examinations have been made weekly, and chemical examinations at varying intervals. The chloramine process has been in operation, the dosage being 0·15 parts per million.

The water supplied is not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.

All water leaving the pumping stations is bacteriologically pure. When new mains are laid or alterations take place, such mains are sterilised and tested before the water is put into circulation.

The number of dwellinghouses and the estimated population supplied in the the City area are 85,680 and 285,000 respectively. All supplies taken from the Corporation's supply are direct mains connections.

A sample of water taken by the Food and Drugs Inspector from a supply other than the Corporation's mains, was bacteriologically and chemically examined by the City Analyst, who returned a favourable report.

Drainage and Sewerage. The following particulars are submitted from information kindly supplied by the City Engineer.

Work on the 9ft. 6 in. diameter East Hull outfall sewer into the River Humber has been completed at a cost of £120,000. A contract for £420,000 for the construction of the main trunk sewer from the Pumping Station along Hedon Road and Marfleet Lane to Bilton Grange has been let and work commenced on the 1st April, 1947.

Tenders were received for pumps and electrical plant for the proposed new East Hull Pumping Station ; orders were placed during 1946, and the machinery is now being manufactured.

The design of the Pumping Station proceeded immediately the type of pumps had been determined, and tenders have now been invited for its construction.

A scheme for the further extension of the main trunk sewer from Marfleet Lane along Hedon Road to the City boundary has been prepared and will be submitted to the Ministry of Health for approval in May, 1947. This sewer will provide drainage for the industrial land north of Hedon Road, which at present cannot be developed for lack of such facilities. When this scheme is completed, the Corporation will have no difficulty in disposing of sites which they now own. In addition, it will be possible to decant industry from areas required for residential purposes and thereby permit further houses to be built.

A draft joint scheme for West Hull Main Drainage has been prepared in consultation with the Haltemprice Council, but some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the approval of the Railway Company to the line of the outfall sewer, which crossed their land between the St. Andrew's and William Wright docks. It is anticipated that these difficulties will be overcome in the near future, and tenders invited for the outfall sewer and also for the pumping plant for the new Pumping Station.

Watercourses, Streams, etc. A watercourse was found to be so choked or silted up as to impede the proper flow of water, and following a verbal caution, the obstruction was removed. Certain firms were also cautioned in respect of the discharge into a large land drain in the City of waste products liable to cause a nuisance, and immediate steps were taken by the firms concerned to prevent such products from flowing into the drain.

Public Cleansing. The collection and disposal of refuse, street cleansing, and the maintenance of public lavatories in the City are under the control of the Public Cleansing Superintendent, who issues an annual report upon the work of his Department. Herewith are particulars from information kindly furnished by him :—

<i>Refuse Collection and Disposal—</i>								<i>Tons</i>
Total collected	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	55,911
Disposal—by separation and incineration	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	37,052
by controlled tipping	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18,859
<i>Street Cleansing—</i>								<i>Tons</i>
Salvage of—Food waste	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,326
Paper	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,443
Metals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,671
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	211
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,651

Public Lavatories and Conveniences. The City is served by 7 public lavatories and 43 conveniences, excluding those erected in various parks and markets.

Closet Accommodation. There were still approximately 100 privies and pail closets in the City at the end of 1946.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT

It will be noted that there is a general increase in the majority of the figures throughout this section of the Report. There is no doubt that this is due mainly to increased effort on the part of the Sanitary Section to secure repairs to many houses in the City, the condition of which deteriorated considerably owing to war-time restrictions.

The total number of inspections made by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his staff was 70,340 including 32,242 inspections made by the District Sanitary Inspectors on general district work. The total inspections made in 1945 was 63,619, including 27,161 by the District Sanitary Inspectors. In addition, 35,992 re-visits and re-inspections were made.

During the year 8,804 informal and 4,413 statutory notices with regard to the abatement of nuisances were served. The statutory notices included 2,991 served in connection with the provision of dustbins. At the end of the year, 8,035 notices (2,202 informal and 5,833 statutory) were complied with.

Defects were remedied by owners at 6,602 houses as a consequence of informal action, whilst statutory action resulted in the repair of defects at 5,510 houses. The necessary repairs at 366 houses were carried out by the Corporation, in default of the owners, who were charged with the cost incurred.

The repair and abatement work required in respect of 232 statutory notices was carried out by the City Engineer in default of the owners who were charged with the costs incurred. He also repaired 69 sewers in respect of which 167 notices were served under Section 24 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The Department's own workmen carried out work in respect of 13 statutory notices (mainly obstructed drains and broken gullies).

TABLE X

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND SUBSEQUENT ACTION

							1946	1945
Complaints registered	....	....	....	....	....	....	7923	6623
<i>Inspections and Investigations, etc.—</i>								
Houses (under Public Health Act)	....	....	....	....	....	....	15349	12146
Houses (under Housing Acts)	....	....	....	....	....	....	4344	3
Houses (for overcrowding)	....	....	....	....	....	....	276	9
Passages, Areas, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	3359	4771
Keeping of Animals	....	....	....	....	....	....	896	1046
Premises infested with—Rats or Mice	....	....	....	....	....	....	1306	969
Insect Pests	....	....	....	....	....	....	293	231
Milkshops and Dairies	....	....	....	....	....	....	994	1080
Ice-cream Premises	....	....	....	....	....	....	474	330
Caravans	....	....	....	....	....	....	746	621
Drainage	....	....	....	....	....	....	1281	306
Air Raid Shelters	....	....	....	....	....	....	—	3371
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	....	2924	2278
Totals (District Inspectors)							32242	27161
Offensive Trades Premises	....	....	....	{	Day	....	4583	4730
					Night	....	2151	1645
Smoke Observations and Inspections	....	....	....	....	....	....	1090	812
Pig-sty Premises	....	....	....	....	....	....	4490	4272
Common Lodging Houses	....	....	....	{	Day	....	1342	1088
					Night	....	199	140
Seamen's Lodging Houses	....	....	....	{	Day	....	1185	1039
					Night	....	198	140
Houses-let-in-lodgings	....	....	....	{	Day	....	3294	3161
					Night	....	273	159
Factories—General and Sanitary Provisions	....	....	....	....	....	....	1603	1282
Means of escape in case of fire	....	....	....	....	....	....	89	84
Shops (Observations and Inspections)	....	....	....	....	....	....	11876	12131
Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936	....	....	....	....	....	....	4676	4886
Cinemas and Theatres	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	18
Bakehouses	....	....	....	....	....	....	765	679
Refreshment Rooms, Kitchens and other Workplaces	....	....	....	....	....	....	273	192
Totals (Specialist Inspectors)							38098	36458
Grand Totals							70340	63619

TABLE X—Continued

<i>Revisits and Re-inspections—</i>								1946	1945
Houses (under Public Health Act)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11776	15408
Houses (under Housing Acts)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—	—
Factories—General and Sanitary Provisions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	669	790
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23547	8662
Totals								35992	24860
<i>Notices served—</i>									
Informal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8804	5609
Statutory (under Public Health Act)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4413	6106
Statutory (under Housing Acts)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—	—
Letters <i>re</i> Overcrowding	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	5
Other Letters, Verbal Notices and Reminders	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4638	2481
Factories Act, 1937—Power Factories	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	80	85
Non-power Factories	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	14
Shops	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	102	18
Smoke Nuisances (informal)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	8
Totals								18120	14326
<i>Verbal or Written Cautions re Infringement of Byelaws at Registered Premises—</i>									
Pig-sty Premises	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	53	86
Common Lodging Houses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	219	197
Seamen's Lodging Houses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	168	182
Houses-let-in-lodgings	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	412	308
Offensive Trades Premises	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	168	66
Totals								1020	839
<i>Result of Action taken—</i>									
Floors relaid or repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	677	509
Walls and Ceilings repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1905	1117
Dampness of walls remedied	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	668	619
Roofs repaired....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1791	1217
Spoutings repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1400	995
Fall-spoutings disconnected from drains	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	—
Windows repaired or made to open	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	483	321
Sinks provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	13
Premises cleansed and/or redecorated	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	548	471
Verminous houses disinfested	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	200	227
Verminous persons cleansed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	110	95
Drains freed from obstruction	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1462	1298
Drains relaid or repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	180	51
Yards drained, paved or repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	186	33
W.C.'s reconstructed or repaired, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	863	1087
New W.C. pedestals or cisterns provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	357	322
Dustbins provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6750	4237
Rat infested premises cleared	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1347	1925
Smoke nuisances abated	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31	26
Miscellaneous improvements effected and nuisances abated	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2285	1768
Totals								21275	16331

TABLE X—Continued

	1946	1945
<i>Contraventions remedied at Registered and other Premises—</i>		
Pig-sty premises	58	86
Common Lodging Houses	197	179
Seamen's Lodging Houses	151	154
Houses-let-in-lodgings	935	873
Factories (power and non-power)	124	147
Factories—means of escape in case of fire	12	14
Shops	231	52
Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936	21	18
Bakehouses	15	39
Offensive Trades	168	63
Totals	1912	1625
<i>Houses in which defects were remedied—</i>		
By owners as a result of :		
Informal action	6602	7413
Notices under Public Health Act	5510	—
Notices under Housing Acts	—	—
By Local Authority in default of owners :		
Under Public Health Acts	366	191
Under Housing Acts	—	—
Houses-let-in-lodgings	93	86
Totals	12571	7690
<i>Infectious Diseases—</i>		
Cases investigated	1593	1246
Extra visits <i>re</i> contacts	2532	1023
Totals	4125	2269

TABLE XI

STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED DURING 1946

Section of Act served under (1)	No. of Notices served (2)	No. complied with (including those served in previous years and complied with in 1946) (3)	No. not complied with at the end of 1946 (4)	No. of Notices complied with by the Corporation in default of owner (5)
<i>Public Health Act, 1936—</i>				
Section 24 (Sewers)	347	269	96	167
Section 39 (Drains, etc.)	197	159	67	26
Section 45 (Water-closets)	156	165	36	26
Section 56 (Yards)....	46	35	27	7
(Courts)	4	2	4	2
(Pavements)	21	19	4	17
Section 75 (Dustbins)	2991	4706	252	185
Section 93 (Nuisances)	651	478	353	—
Total	4413	5833	839	430

Legal Proceedings. 18 cases were referred to the Town Clerk for legal proceedings following failure of the owners to comply with statutory notices served under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

In 15 instances, the owners concerned satisfactorily carried out the necessary work after a final warning.

Legal proceedings for the abatement of one nuisance resulted in the making of a Nuisance Order, together with £2 2s. 0d. costs, and subsequent proceedings following failure to comply with the Order resulted in a further £3 costs and £1 11s. 6d. solicitor's fee. This case, and also another in which a Nuisance Order was made, were still outstanding at the end of the year.

The remaining case was of such an unusual nature as to warrant reference in detail. The defendant had for many years been in the habit of attending auction sales and purchasing at "scrap" prices (or receiving as gifts) considerable quantities of almost worthless materials left over at the end of the sales. In addition he would sometimes purchase secondhand furniture, government surplus stock, etc. Although he was able to sell some of the articles, the remainder accumulated to such an extent that he eventually had four large houses packed tightly with unsaleable articles, varying from flock beds to oil paintings and scrap

iron. Further quantities of materials were heaped so indiscriminately in the forecourts and backyards that, in two of the premises, it was impossible to enter through the back gate. Half the roof was missing from one of the large houses, and the incoming rain had, in the course of years, thoroughly saturated the contents and reduced the softer articles to a rotting mass, mixed with fallen plaster, etc. The conditions were dealt with as nuisances under Section 92 (1) (c) of the Public Health Act, 1936. The person responsible failed to comply with the Abatement Notices or Nuisance Orders, and fines totalling £14 16s. 0d. were imposed with an alternative of 27 days' imprisonment. After protracted proceedings, with several appearances in Court, the defendant eventually went to prison. The Council then abated the nuisances in his default by removing the worst materials from the premises. Altogether, over 59 tons of rubbish were removed, and the yards and forecourts cleansed. A considerable quantity of furniture, etc., remains and will probably reach a similar state of decay within the next few years.

Dustbins. Owing to the large number of statutory notices outstanding at the end of 1945, due mainly to inadequate supplies of dustbins during the war years, the Council decided to exercise the powers conferred upon them under Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936, by supplying dustbins where owners defaulted. The Cleansing and Sanitary Committee accordingly purchased a number of dustbins and these were supplied, at the controlled price, to those premises in respect of which statutory notices had been outstanding for considerable periods. During the year dustbins were supplied in respect of 185 statutory notices, and the cost recovered from the owners.

At the end of the year, a considerable improvement was effected in the position and dustbins were being supplied as a routine measure in all cases where statutory notices had not been complied with.

Smoke Abatement. The smoke inspectors continued to give advice, as in the previous year, on the efficient and economic burning of low grade fuel, including, where necessary, suggestions for improvements in furnace conditions.

The number of smoke observations, each of half an hour's duration, was 859, and 231 inspections were made of the premises concerned. Cautions were given in 36 instances, 14 of which were by letter, where smoke had been emitted in such quantities as to be a nuisance. At the end of the year 31 nuisances had been abated and the remaining 5 were receiving attention.

78 improvements to minimise or obviate nuisances were carried out to boiler plants, including chimneys heightened, 35 ; stoking improvements, 17 ; and boiler improvements, 26.

Deposits of Soot. The City Analyst examined periodically throughout the year the contents of three atmospheric pollution gauges, the results shown being as follows :—

Gauge placed at—	Tons per Square Mile per Month.		Total (in tons) for year.
	Maximum	Minimum	
(1) Kingston Almshouses, Beverley Road	28·6 (Dec.)	15·4 (Feb.)	253
(2) Springhead Golf Course	18·8 (Nov.)	6·8 (Feb.)	128
(3) Dunswell Waterworks	18·9 (Nov.)	6·5 (Feb.)	170

The total deposit of 253 tons recorded by the central gauge (1) compares with 184 tons per square mile in 1945, and 280 tons in 1938.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Offensive Trades. The number of trades classified as “offensive” in the City at the end of 1946 was 16, involving 120 businesses and including 70 premises in respect of which the Corporation’s consent operates for a limited period. In 1945, there were 116 businesses on the Register, including 60 with limited consents:

During the year, 10 applications were received for consent to establish new businesses. Of these, 6 applications were approved, including one not proceeded with, and 4 were postponed pending further consideration. 10 applications to extend existing premises were granted, and one business was removed from the Register.

All premises used for offensive trade purposes are subject to systematic day and night observations. During 1946, 4,583 day and 2,151 night inspections were made of these premises and other places where effluvium nuisances might arise.

51 informal notices and 1 statutory notice were served and there were 117 verbal cautions and 7 follow-up letters.

As a result of representations made by the Department, structural improvements were effected in 86 cases, and improved operations to minimise possible nuisances in 28. 32 plans of new premises and plant were examined. 168 contraventions of the Bye-laws were remedied during the year.

Pig Keeping. The number of premises registered as complying with the City Bye-laws was 156, provided with 511 sties. Pigs were also kept at 377 additional premises under the Emergency Powers (Defence) General Regulations 62(b). 4,490 inspections were made. There were 58 contraventions in respect of which 12

informal notices and 41 verbal cautions were given. A statutory notice was served in one instance in respect of a nuisance, which was immediately abated. Structural improvements were carried out at 45 sties, and cleansing was undertaken at 207 premises at the request of the Department. One plan of a proposed pig-sty was examined and approved. All the contraventions had been remedied at the end of the year.

Common Lodging Houses. At the end of the year, there were 40 registered Common Lodging Houses in the City containing 256 bedrooms or cubicles with accommodation for 786 single lodgers, and 32 married couples. The accommodation at one house consisted of 77 cubicles and one dormitory. 1,342 day and 199 night visits were made. Contraventions of the Bye-laws were found in 219 instances, mostly of a minor character. Cautions were given to the persons concerned, including 7 by letter. The number of houses on the register at the end of 1945 was 31.

99 verminous persons were referred to the Disinfecting Station for treatment.

At the end of the year the requirements of the Bye-laws had been carried out in all but 22 of the above cases, and, in relation to these, steps were being taken by the persons concerned with a view to compliance with the provisions of such Bye-laws.

Seamen's Lodging Houses. The number of these houses on the register was 24, containing 595 bedrooms or cubicles with accommodation for 823 seamen. The Flying Angel Club, Alfred Gelder Street, and the Victoria Mansions, Great Passage Street, were both licensed during the year, following reconstruction in the former case, and, in the latter, de-requisitioning by the Military Authorities.

1,185 day and 198 night visits were made. In 162 cases the requirements of the Bye-laws were not being carried out, and cautions were given. Verbal warnings were given in 6 instances of persons letting unlicensed lodgings to seamen. 4 ceased to lodge seamen, and 2 made application for the premises involved to be licensed.

At the end of the year, 151 of the contraventions had been remedied and the remaining 11 were receiving attention.

Houses-let-in-Lodgings. During the year, there was an increase in the number of houses-let-in-lodgings registered under the Bye-laws, the total being 335 compared with 319 at the end of 1945. There were 73 new registrations and 57 houses were deleted from the register, as the occupiers concerned had ceased to take lodgers.

The 335 registered houses-let-in-lodgings contained 2,761 rooms, of which 221 unfurnished and 325 furnished were used for sleeping purposes only; and 424 unfurnished and 965 furnished were used for sleeping and living purposes.

TABLE XII—Continued

Notices complied with	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	297
Notices outstanding at the end of 1945	{	Informal	....	....	....	....	....	....	78
		Formal	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Number of verbal cautions given	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	91
Number of follow-up letters sent	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	53
Number of defects, etc. remedied	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	935
Number of Verminous Persons sent for treatment....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11

Factories Act, 1937. There were 650 non-power and 1,438 power factories on the Corporation register. 2,272 inspections, including 669 re-inspections were made of factories, and 249 contraventions were found. The infringements mainly comprised unsatisfactory sanitary conveniences.

During the year, 21 additional sanitary conveniences were provided at factories and 64 unsuitable sanitary conveniences were put into a satisfactory condition.

The following summary gives details of inspections made and defects found :—

TABLE XIII

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

				No. of Inspections	Notices Served	Prosecutions
Factories (with mechanical power)	....	....	....	871	80	} Nil
Factories (without mechanical power)	....	....	....	821	19	
				<u>1,692</u>	<u>99</u>	

The above figures include 84 inspections of fire escapes in power factories, and 5 of fire escapes in non-power factories. (Visits to Bakehouses are not included.)

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND :

Details	No. of Defects	
	Found	Remedied
Want of cleanliness (section 1)	4	4
Overcrowding (section 2)	2	2
Unreasonable temperature (section 3)	1	1
Inadequate ventilation (section 4)	1	1
Ineffective drainage of floors (section 6)	1	1
Other Nuisances (P.H.A. 1936)	43	18
Sanitary Accommodation (section 7)—Insufficient	9	18
Unsuitable or defective	132	64
Not separate for sexes	6	3
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Power) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)	35	12
Totals	<u>234</u>	<u>124</u>

Outworkers. The 172 persons affected (57 males and 115 females) were principally engaged in net braiding and tailoring. The employers numbered 44.

Means of Escape in Case of Fire. 39 applications for certificates were received, and 22 were issued. 89 inspections were made, 84 being at factories in each of which more than 10 persons were employed. Additional means of escape were found to be required at 18 factories, and were provided at 6. There were 17 factories where the means of escape were not in order ; the number placed in order was 6.

New Factories. Plans for 186 new factories were submitted for examination. 18 such plans did not show sufficient means of escape in case of fire, and in 29 other cases suitable sanitary conveniences were not indicated. In all cases the owners or architects were notified and undertook to comply with the requirements of the Authority.

Shops Acts, 1912-1936. There were 5,915 shops on the Register in which 4,723 males and 5,517 females were employed. 125 shops were inspected, and 260 contraventions, principally failure to keep prescribed records and notices, were found. On revisits being made, 231 of these contraventions had been remedied. 11,751 observations were made of shops, 6 of which were found to be open after the prescribed closing hours. Of the 102 notices served and 16 verbal cautions given, 89 notices and 7 verbal cautions were complied with.

Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936. 4,676 inspections were made of shops, at 21 of which contraventions were found. These were subsequently remedied as the result of cautions to the persons concerned.

Plans for Shops. 23 plans were submitted for examination and 4 were subsequently amended as they did not indicate suitable sanitary conveniences.

Cinemas and Theatres. The Factories, etc., Inspectors made 11 inspections of cinemas and theatres, which were found to be in a satisfactory condition. A plan for a proposed alteration of a cinema was submitted and found to satisfy the requirements of the Department.

Tents, Vans and Sheds. No applications were received during the year to occupy tents, vans or sheds on vacant land in the City. There are at present 4 sites approved by the Corporation for occupation by movable dwellings, but none were occupied during 1946.

Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1920 to 1939. 5 applications were received for certificates of disrepair under the above Acts. In four cases, certificates were issued, but in the remaining case, the landlord carried out the necessary work and the application was cancelled.

Hull Fair. The 1946 Fair was the second held since the outbreak of the World War. There were 281 vans, 7 booths and 6 tents on or near the Fair Ground, occupied by 609 adults and 156 children. Visits were paid daily to the vans, etc., by the Sanitary Inspectors, and enquiries made as to the health of the occupants. No case of infectious disease or overcrowding was discovered.

There was no serious congestion of the public lavatories ; no nuisance was reported. 18 dustbins were provided for the reception of domestic refuse, and 10 additional sanitary conveniences consisting of 5 chemical closets for each sex, were also provided for the use of van dwellers on the ground. All were maintained in good order and condition. It was noted that, this year, the van dwellers had provided more chemical closets for their personal use, and these, along with those provided by the Corporation, received attention from the Public Cleansing Department as and when required.

The lodging house inspectors visited 715 houses in the streets adjacent to the Fair Ground and found 44 houses in which 160 lodgers were being taken. There were no infringements of the Bye-laws, the houses were well conducted and clean, and ample accommodation was provided for lodgers. Night visits were paid to the 44 houses.

The use of hard fuel was considerably less than in pre-war years, and only one locomotive engine was in use for providing power and lighting. The main users of hard fuel, other than for domestic purposes, were refreshment stalls or vehicles. During observations taken at day and at night, it was found necessary to caution the proprietor of a refreshment stall regarding the emission of excessive smoke.

Particular attention was paid by the Smoke Inspectors to pollution of the atmosphere by fumes from exhausts of diesel and petrol engines, in respect of which a special clause requiring a minimum height of 15 feet for exhausts of this type of engine was included in the Hull Fair Regulations for 1946.

Inspections made immediately prior to the commencement of the Fair revealed that of the 43 diesel or petrol engines used for providing power and lighting, only 2 had complied with this condition. The proprietors concerned were, therefore, notified by letter on the day following the opening of the Fair, of their failure to comply with the Regulation, and with the exception of 5 cases, which were referred to the Town Clerk, the engine exhausts were temporarily raised to the required height. After a further warning from the Town Clerk, 4 of the remaining 5 cases were disposed of, and at the close of the Fair only 1 diesel engine exhaust had not been extended to the required height.

A total of 504 inspections were made of diesel or petrol engine exhausts, and 40 interviews took place with the proprietors concerned.

It was found necessary to caution the person in charge of an engine, regarding the removal of an exhaust extension at night time.

The general atmospheric conditions of the fair, which were the subject of adverse comment in my last report, were much improved on this occasion.

The Sampling Officers under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, took 8 samples of ice-cream for bacteriological examination from stalls in or within the vicinity of the Fair. Only 3 were returned as satisfactory, the remaining 5 being unsatisfactory by reason of the excessive number of bacteria and/or the presence of presumptive coliform bacilli. Letters of caution were sent to the manufacturer-retailers of these samples and the District Sanitary Inspectors requested to pay special attention to the premises in which the ice-cream was manufactured.

The examination of 3 samples of meat and pork pies revealed that each sample contained cereal in the pie filling. Samples of sweets and potato crisps proved satisfactory in all cases.

Rats and Mice Destruction. A rat-catcher is employed wholly upon the treatment of dwellinghouses in the City, and labourers in the Sanitary Section assist him when necessary. The Authority's Sanitary Inspectors are appointed as Officers under the 1919 Act, and they enquire into causes of rat infestation, and, where necessary, give advice on the most effective measures necessary for control. They also supervise structural repairs and improvements necessary to make premises rat-proof, and deal with any special conditions which attract or harbour rats.

During 1946, 17,958 rats (including 14,769 eradicated at business premises, etc., of which special mention is made in the following paragraph) were destroyed in the City by the following methods :—

Ferrets and dogs	....	....	....	....	....	1,275
Trapping	....	....	....	....	....	1,608
Poisoning	....	....	....	....	....	14,168
Gassing	....	....	....	....	....	907

They were caught or killed at the undermentioned types of properties :—

Dwellinghouses	....	....	....	....	....	1,021
Business premises	....	....	....	....	....	108
Land, embankments, piggeries, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	218
						<u>1,347</u>

The number of rats destroyed in 1944 was 4,984, and in 1945, 6,538.

During the year 757 complaints, mostly from occupiers of dwellinghouses, were received of infestation of premises by rats, and 1,306 investigations, and 1,010 re-visits were made by the Sanitary Inspectors. Informal communications were, in a number of instances, addressed to persons whose premises were rat infested requesting them to rid the premises of rats and to take steps to prevent further infestation.

Rats and Mice Destruction—Treatment of Business Premises, etc. In addition to the rat-catcher employed on dwellinghouses, three full-time rodent operatives are also employed by the Department in the destruction of rats on business premises in the City. Special attention is given under this scheme to the treatment of blitzed areas where evidence of breeding is found.

Treatment, consisting mainly of poisoning, is carried out at the request of the owners or occupiers and a charge is made covering the cost of labour and materials. The methods of poisoning used are in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Food and were described fully in my report for 1945.

The following table shows the treatments carried out during 1946 :—

Infestations treated (including re-treatments)				Estimated Total kill (Ministry formulæ)	No. of bodies found	No. of re-treatments carried out	
Reservoir (Over 200 rats)	Major (Between 20 and 200 rats)	Minor (less than 20 rats)	Total			Reservoir	Major
10	59	75	144	14,769	2,101	4	10

Of the 14,769 rats estimated killed, 5,580 (5,412 by poison and 168 by gas) were destroyed at the Hull Corporation's refuse tip at Hessle, and 1,151 (927 by poison and 224 by gas) on the adjoining embankment owned by the London and North Eastern Railway Company. 518 bodies were recovered in connection with these two treatments.

During the latter part of the year, an alteration was made in the method of classifying infestations. Previously, infestations with only a dozen or so rats often in close proximity to a major infestation, were regarded as minor, whilst major infestations covered premises with colonies of 50–200 rats. Reservoirs were those where the rat population ran into thousands, and mainly comprised refuse tips, and premises occupied by offensive trades, such as glue works, etc. The grouping of the above figures in respect of 1946 has been amended according to the new classification.

Mosquito Control. No complaints were received during the year of extensive mosquito breeding in any of the large open land drains. The Department, however, carried out routine spraying of water contained in certain bomb craters in the City and water butts on the various Corporation allotments. Observations were continued throughout the year, and owners of places likely to provide breeding grounds were advised as to the necessary precautionary measures to be taken. A considerable number of static water tanks in the City were in course of being dismantled during the year, but special attention was paid by the Inspectors to the remainder, and the water therein was regularly sprayed with larvicide by the staff of the National Fire Service.

Eradication of Bed Bugs and other Insect Pests. During the year, the Department was called upon to take steps for eradication of bed bugs at four Council houses and 53 other houses.

Disinfestation for fleas was also undertaken at 8 Council houses and 80 private houses.

Spraying with a liquid insecticide containing D.D.T. has been adopted for freeing infested houses from bed bugs.

The method employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses is as follows : An inspection is made in every case and particular attention is paid to wool and straw mattresses and to the woodwork of spring mattresses and bedsteads. Bedsteads and all other articles are sprayed with a liquid insecticide, and the wool and straw mattresses are treated in a steam disinfector. This method has the advantage that the occupiers are made aware of the places of infestation and witness a practical demonstration of how future re-infestation may be prevented.

The work of disinfestation has been carried out with success by the Department's staff for some years.

With very few exceptions the tenants of Corporation houses take all possible steps to prevent the possibility of re-infestation. As the result of the publicity which has been given in recent years to the question of vermin, occupiers of all classes of houses are aware that disinfestation can be carried out by the Health Department.

17 business premises were treated for infestation by beetles and cockroaches, and advice was given and suitable insect powder supplied in 62 cases where the Department's help had been sought in relation to premises infested with these and other types of insects, such as crickets, silver fish, etc.

Systematic spraying for flies was also carried out, at periodic intervals during the breeding season, at the Health Department's hospitals and nurseries, and also at the Education Department's school kitchens.

Fly Campaign. During the year, the Department organised a fly campaign to arouse public interest in the danger to health, by contamination of food, etc., of the common house-fly. The press kindly assisted in the campaign by publishing informative articles on the subject, and the Transport Committee arranged for the display of small posters in the Corporation 'buses. Leaflets, giving information on the best method of control, etc., were distributed to householders and others by the Sanitary Inspectors, who also gave verbal advice, where necessary.

Particular attention was paid, by the Inspectors concerned, to piggeries, stables, offensive trade premises, and other places where extensive fly breeding was to be expected, and suitable steps were taken for the destruction of the flies, and their eggs, larvæ and pupæ.

Training of Student Sanitary Inspectors. The scheme for the training of Sanitary Inspectors, which was suspended at the outbreak of war, was resumed, and six students were appointed and commenced duty on the 11th February, 1946, at a fixed salary of £150 per annum. Two of these students had already received part of their training immediately prior to the outbreak of war.

In addition to the lectures arranged by the Municipal Technical College, lectures in special subjects were also given by the Senior Specialist Inspectors in the Department, who, along with the District Inspectors, gave the necessary practical training.

One member of the staff whose training had been interrupted by Military Service was allowed to resume his practical training.

All the students, and also the member of the staff receiving practical training, were successful in passing the Examination of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.

HOUSING

New Houses. The City Architect has kindly supplied the following information with regard to the erection of houses in the City during 1946 :—

Temporary or Permanent	With State Assistance		Without State Assistance		TOTAL
	By the Local Authority	By Others	By the Local Authority	By Others	
Temporary	724*	Nil	Nil	2	726
Permanent	28	Nil	Nil	182	210
TOTALS	752	Nil	Nil	184	936

* Erected by the Ministry of Works and handed over to the Local Authority on completion.

Note:—" State Assistance " does *not* include War Damage Commission repayments.

Flats for 72 family units were provided by conversions by private enterprise.

In addition 150 requisitioned houses were repaired to render them habitable, making a gross total of 1,158 family units re-housed, and bringing the total of new housing units provided since the war to 1,535.

Slum Clearance. In view of the acute housing shortage, and consequent Ministerial policy, no slum clearance has been undertaken in 1946.

In addition to the normal duties of investigations, inspections and reports on housing, the inspectorial staff continued the task of survey, plans, reports and preparation of schedules under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1944, and also commenced a survey of housing conditions in the City.

TABLE XIV

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

Overcrowding—

Complaints received	77
Inspections	276
Found to be overcrowded	53
Overcrowding abated	17
Informal inspections for City survey	632
Complete inspections under Town and Country Planning Act, 1944	94
Informal inspections under Town and Country Planning Act, 1944	3,618

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply. The inspection of dairies and of retail purveyors' premises and the supervision of bottling and wholesale establishments in the City are carried out by the staff of the Chief Sanitary Inspector. Cow-sheds and herds are inspected by the staff of the Chief Food Inspector.

It is estimated that the amount of fluid milk consumed daily in Hull is 25,000 gallons which represents an average daily consumption per person of 0·7 pint. Daily consumption in 1945 was estimated at 24,000 gallons, or 0·8 pint per person.

Included in the 25,000 gallons of fluid milk consumed during 1946, was an amount of approximately 23,200 gallons of milk of special designation, *e.g.*, "Tuberculin Tested," "Accredited," and "Pasteurised." The last-mentioned category included a quantity supplied to schools under the "Milk in Schools Scheme."

Details of the distribution of milk and other special foods, most of which has been taken over by the Ministry of Food, are given in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of this report (page 58).

Retail Dairymen, etc. 45 applications for registration were received, compared with 44 last year. Of the former number, 30 were for the sale of milk in bottles only.

The following numbers of persons and premises were registered :—

Retail Dairymen	....	....	....	....	32
Dairy Premises	....	....	....	....	8
Cowkeepers	....	....	....	....	5
					—
					45
					—

There are approximately 830 milk traders on the registers, the majority being persons carrying on small businesses of a general nature who sell very small quantities of milk for the convenience of their customers. About 710 of these traders sell bottled milk only.

Graded Milks. 4 dealers' licences and 1 supplementary licence for "Tuberculin Tested" milk, 1 bottler's and 3 supplementary licences for "Accredited" milk, and 1 dealer's and 4 pasteurisers' licences for "Pasteurised" milk were issued during the year ; a total of 14 licences, compared with 17 in 1945.

It is interesting to note that about 65·0 per cent. of the fluid milk now being sold in the City is sold as "Pasteurised"; 26·0 per cent. as "Sterilised"; 0·8 per cent. as "Tuberculin Tested"; 1·0 per cent. as "Accredited" and about 7·2 per cent. without designation and sold as raw milk.

Of the whole of the fluid milk consumed in the City at least 80 per cent. is sold in bottles.

The Department endeavours to bring to the notice of the public the advantages of using specially designated milks, and all possible assistance and information are given to dealers and consumers.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1936-46. Bacteriological and Chemical Examinations. . 205 samples of designated milk were taken for examination for bacterial content, namely :—

"Tuberculin Tested" Milk	....	....	....	36
"Accredited" Milk	....	....	....	67
"Pasteurised" Milk	....	....	....	102

A chemical analysis was also made of each sample of designated milk.

"Tuberculin Tested" Milk and "Accredited" Milk. It is prescribed that a sample of either of these two grades of milk shall satisfy the methylene blue test, and shall not be found to contain coliform bacilli in more than one of the three tubes inoculated with 1/100th millilitre of the milk examined.

Of the 36 samples of "Tuberculin Tested" milk taken in 1946, 32 satisfied these tests. Of the 67 samples of "Accredited" milk, all complied with the requirements.

The results of the examinations of the above-mentioned samples were communicated to responsible officers of the Authority in whose area the milk was produced.

"Pasteurised" Milk. As from the 1st March this grade of milk was officially required, under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1946, to pass a methylene blue and a phosphatase test. The following were the results of the 102 samples submitted to the respective tests :—

Samples Taken	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
102	92	10	99	3

The results of the plate count test carried out in respect of 16 samples taken before the introduction of the above-mentioned Regulations are set out below. Unsatisfactory samples under this test are those containing more than 100,000 bacteria per millilitre.

<i>Total Samples</i>	<i>Under 1,000</i>	<i>1,000 to 5,000</i>	<i>5,000 to 30,000</i>	<i>30,000 to 100,000</i>	<i>Spreading Colonies</i>	<i>Over 100,000</i>
16.	—	3	4	5	1	3

Letters of caution in respect of samples of "Pasteurised" Milk which did not satisfy either the old or the new standards, were sent to the persons operating the respective plants. In all these cases, visits were paid to the pasteurising plants and appropriate suggestions and recommendations were made to the operators concerned.

Sterilised Milk. Sterilised milk is now required to conform with the same tests as "Pasteurised" Milk. Of 96 samples taken for examination only one failed to satisfy the phosphatase test, the result of the methylene blue test in this case being satisfactory. Appropriate action was taken at the dairy at which the unsatisfactory sample was produced.

The results of the examinations of all heat treated milks taken by this Authority were made known to the Area Milk Officer at Leeds and also to the Ministry of Food, Milk Division, Thames Ditton.

Bacteriological Examination of Non-designated Milk. 167 samples of non-designated milk were taken for examination for bacterial content, and were also chemically examined. 93 proved to be satisfactory; the remaining 74 did not comply with the prescribed tests for "Accredited" milk, as they failed to satisfy the methylene blue and/or coliform tests.

Letters were sent to the producers and/or dealers in the 74 cases, and where considered advisable, the facts were communicated to the appropriate officer of the district in which the milk was produced.

Examination of Milk for Tuberculosis. Examinations of milk for tuberculosis by the Biological Test were carried out by Dr. N. T. Whitehead, the Honorary Pathologist to the Hull Royal Infirmary.

170 samples were submitted for examination by the inoculation of guinea pigs. Post-mortem examination of the inoculated animals gave the following results, Tb. Negative, 160; Tb. Positive, 10. The percentage of positive inoculations was 6.0, compared with 7.0 in 1945.

The positive results of these examinations were notified to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Regional Veterinary Service who made the necessary enquiries and examinations respecting the affected herds.

In 5 of the 10 positive cases, diseased animals were found in the herds and were taken for slaughter under the Tuberculosis Order. Poor and emaciated animals had been sent for slaughter in 2 cases, and in the 3 remaining cases, there was no clinical evidence of disease at the time of the investigations.

Dirt in Milk. No samples were reported as dirty.

Milk and Dairy Regulations, 1926 to 1943. 81 inspections were made at dairy premises within the City, and appropriate action was taken where necessary to maintain compliance with the provisions of the Regulations. Examinations were also made of 742 milk churns, 499 hand-cans and 328 vehicles.

The following two contraventions were discovered :—

In one case, two milk churns had been returned to a producer from a local dairy without having been efficiently cleansed, and in the other, a producer-wholesaler was found to be delivering milk to a local dairy on a transport lorry which was in an unsatisfactory condition.

The persons responsible in both cases were cautioned verbally and by letter in respect of these infringements.

“Appeal to Cow” Samples. During the year 17 “Appeal to Cow” samples from 4 herds were obtained in following up samples under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. The results of the analyses confirmed the presence of extraneous water in the original samples to which they related.

Inspection of Cows. The work in connection with the inspection of cows in cowsheds within the City has, since the 1st April, 1938, in pursuance of the provisions of the Agricultural Act, 1937, been carried out by officers appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Mastitis in Cows. During the year a notification was received from the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries that a cow in a herd within the City was suffering from Mastitis. A notice was served on the owner concerned prohibiting the sale for human consumption of milk from the affected cow or its use in the manufacture of milk products for human consumption.

Cowsheds. The number of registered cowsheds in the City was 50 with accommodation for 952 cows. 210 visits were paid to the premises, and the necessary steps were taken regarding the abatement of nuisances.

Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, and Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1943. 13 samples of condensed milk and 6 samples of infants milk food were taken under the Food and Drugs Act. All complied with the requirements of the Regulations in operation.

Ice Cream. During the year 57 applications for registration were received ; 2 for the manufacture and 49 for the sale of ice cream. Of this number, 10 applications were granted subject to the applicants concerned furnishing written undertakings to carry out certain works or to observe certain conditions in order to comply with the requirements of the Act. 6 applications for sale were not granted owing to the premises being unsuitable.

At the end of the year there were 376 premises on the register ; 55 for the manufacture and 321 for the sale of ice cream.

43 samples of ices and ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination. Of these, only 15 were reported as satisfactory. Of the remaining 28 samples, 17 were regarded as unsatisfactory by reason of bacterial counts ranging between 500,000 and over 20 million per millilitre and, in 14 cases also containing coliform bacilli in either 2 or 3 tubes inoculated with 1/100th millilitre of the sample.

The remaining 11 samples, although containing less than 500,000 bacteria per millilitre, contained coliform bacilli in 2 or 3 tubes inoculated with 1/100th millilitre of the samples. Letters of caution were sent to the manufacturers and/or retailers concerned and special observations were made of their premises.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938. The number of samples examined was 2,630 of which 149, or 5·8 per cent. were adulterated, compared with 94 or 3·5 per cent. in 1945 when 2,673 samples were taken. Samples of milk taken in Hull numbered 1,322 of which 52 or 3·9 per cent. were not genuine. The percentage for 1945 was 2·3.

Other samples reported as unsatisfactory were :—

Lard (12) ; Lard Compound (1) ; Egg Substitute Powder (1) ; Pork or Beef Sausage and Sausage Meat (7) ; Gelatine (9) ; Baking and Golden Raising Powder (2) ; Essence of Lemon (1) ; Cocoa (2) ; Pork Pies and Meat Pies (14) ; Milk Shake (1) ; Cakes and Buns (3) ; Junket Powder (1) ; Pepper (1) ; Soft Drinks (1) ; Dressed Crab and Crab Pastes (8) ; Almond Substitute (2) ; Barley and Barley Products (6) ; Brawn (1) ; Tonic Beverages (2) ; Sage and Onion Stuffing (1) ; Chocolates (1) ; Zyder (1) ; Canned Soups (2) ; Gravy Salt (1) ; Soup Powders (2) ; Soya Milk Cocoa (2) ; Florida Delight (1) ; Saveloys (1) ; Custard Substitute (1).

Paregoric (1) ; Parrishes Food (1) ; Glycerine (1) ; Light Magnesium Carbonate (1) ; Gregory Powder (1) ; Vinegar of Squills (1) ; Prescription No. 3— Spirit of Sal-volatile (1) ; Vitamin Tablets (1).

The following table summarises samples taken and analysed, and the subsequent action :—

TABLE XV

Nature of Samples	No. of Samples	Genuine	Adulterated or otherwise unsatisfactory	Letters of caution, etc.	Prosecutions
Beverages	106	100	6	6	—
Cereals	73	67	6	6	—
Confections	119	99	18	15	—
Drugs	209	198	11	11	—
Fats	82	69	13	13	—
Fish, Meats, etc.	194	177	17	17	—
Milk and Milk Products	1,457	1,403	54	30	11
Preserves	35	35	—	—	—
Seasonings	129	127	2	2	—
Vegetables	20	20	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	208	186	22	20	2
	2,630	2,481	149	120	13

In addition to the foregoing, the City Analyst, Mr. D. J. T. Bagnall, A.C.G.F.C., F.R.I.C., publishes in his Annual Report full details of the work done by him under the Food and Drugs Act.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1940. 2,216 of the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, were examined for preservatives. Two samples (gelatine) were found to contain a prohibited preservative, *i.e.*, zinc to the extent of 180 and 200 parts per million respectively. Legal proceedings were instituted against the packers, but at the police court hearing of the cases, the summonses were dismissed. 111 samples were found to contain permissible preservatives.

Labelling of Margarine. 35 samples of margarine were obtained. There were no contraventions of the labelling provisions.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs. 17 inspections were made, namely, 4 at retailers' premises, 10 at manufactories, and 3 at merchants' premises. There were no contraventions of the statutory requirements.

14 samples of feeding stuffs and 3 of fertilisers were obtained and submitted for analysis. In addition, 5 samples of feeding stuffs were taken from manufacturing in the City at the request of other Authorities, who were later notified of the results of the analysis and of the action taken.

11 feeding stuffs and 2 fertilisers were reported to be satisfactory, whilst the remaining 3 samples of feeding stuffs and 1 sample of fertiliser were reported unsatisfactory for various reasons. Appropriate action was taken by the Department in relation to the unsatisfactory samples.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act. 54 persons applied, in respect of 57 premises, to have their names entered in the Corporation's list kept under the Act. In one of these cases, the applicant's name was entered in the list subject to the provision by him of a poisons cupboard and a poisons book. The names of 22 persons, affecting 23 premises, were removed from the list, as they either ceased to sell poisons or the premises were closed. 99 persons applied for the retention of their names in the Corporation's list, in respect of 231 premises. All the applications were granted. At present, the names of 131 persons are entered in this Authority's list, in respect of 265 premises.

84 visits were made for the purposes of the Act, and 20 contraventions were found. In all these cases it was observed that ammonia and phenolic disinfectants were being sold, although the names of the shop-keepers concerned did not appear in the Corporation's list of persons entitled to sell such poisons. The shop-keepers concerned were verbally cautioned. 11 afterwards applied to have their names entered, and in the remaining cases the poisons were withdrawn from sale and stocks returned to the wholesalers.

2 samples of disinfectants were taken for the purpose of the Act both of which were reported by the Public Analyst to be satisfactory.

Bakehouses. 184 bakehouses, including 89 power factories and 35 non-power factories, are on the register ; 765 inspections were made, and 15 infringements or defects were dealt with.

Refreshment Room Kitchens and other Workplaces. 596 workplaces on the register, employed 3,050 males and 1,325 females. 273 inspections were made of workplaces, which were found to be in a clean condition. 74 of the workplaces are refreshment room kitchens, the others being used for fruit sorting, tea packing, bottle washing, etc.

WORK OF THE FOOD AND VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

The Chief Food Inspector and Veterinary Officer, Mr. H. P. Lewis, M.R.C.V.S., retired on the 31st October, 1946. He was succeeded as Chief Food Inspector, on the 1st November, 1946, by Mr. S. Rhodes, who had been the Senior Assistant Food Inspector for 17 years. Other arrangements were made in respect of the veterinary duties previously carried out by Mr. Lewis.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Chief Food Inspector and five assistants (reduced to four assistants consequent upon the retirement of Mr. Lewis and the promotion of Mr. Rhodes).

Scope of Work. Food Inspection is carried out by the Chief Food Inspector and his assistants. Their duties include the inspection of the fish markets, the slaughterhouses, and of all meat, fish and fruit sold in the City ; of cowsheds and dairies ; and of all retail shops (other than retail dairies) where food is sold. Milk shops and dairies are under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector's staff. The Chief Food Inspector's Branch is also responsible for the inspection of food for the Hull and Goole Port Health Authority, and for the supervision and treatment of horses, cattle and other stock belonging to various Committees of the Corporation. A further responsibility is the administration of the Performing Animals (Regulation) Act, 1925. The Veterinary Inspector also acts on behalf of the Police in cases of alleged cruelty to animals.

Slaughterhouses. Private slaughterhouses in use during 1946 were :— 3 occupied by the Ministry of Food, 1 used for the slaughter of horses for food for human consumption, and 2 for the private slaughter of pigs by cottagers, etc. In 1939, there were 44 in use, most of which were damaged by enemy action during the war.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered at 6 licensed slaughterhouses in 1946 and in previous years :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cattle (and Calves)</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Total</i>
1946	14,907	29,311	1,728	890	46,836
1945	11,159	27,836	3,227	653	42,875
1944	11,160	31,310	2,775	325	45,570
1938	16,910	51,111	31,551	—	99,572

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. 3 licences to slaughter or stun animals in slaughterhouses or knackers' yards were granted, the licences in each case to operate until 31st December, 1949; and 45 licences which had expired were renewed for a further period of 3 years.

There are now 119 persons licensed by this Authority to slaughter animals, including 2 Jews whose licences are subject to their obtaining the necessary licences and renewals thereof from the Rabbinical Commission to slaughter by the Jewish method for the food of Jews.

During the year, the question of the slaughter of animals by Mohammedans and the issuing of the necessary licences in connection therewith arose in respect of the supply of meat to ships' crews, and the Medical Officer of Health was authorised to issue licences to Mohammedans, such licences to be tenable for 24 hours to cover the period required.

Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924. Generally, these Regulations were well observed throughout the year, but cautions were given from time to time to those engaged in the handling and transport of meat.

The number of notifications received by the Chief Food Inspector involving the inspection of meat was 503.

TABLE XVI

SUMMARY OF CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed....	9,239	2,858	2,810	29,311	1,728
Number inspected	9,239	2,858	2,810	29,311	1,728
<i>Affected with Diseases other than Tuberculosis—</i>					
Carcases condemned	5	15½	22	53	25
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	0·05%	0·54%	0·78%	0·18%	1·44%
<i>Affected with Tuberculosis only—</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned....	27	136	6	—	12
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0·29%	4·75%	0·21%	—	0·68%

CARCASSES AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS

					1938	1945	1946
Cows	....	....	....	....	89	123	136
Heifers	....	....	....	....	13	11	12
Bulls	....	....	....	....	—	1	1
Oxen....	....	....	....	....	14	9	14
Pigs ....	....	....	....	....	67	23	12
Calves	....	....	....	....	19	4	6
					197	171	181

CARCASSES FOUND TO BE UNSOUND FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS

BEEF		MUTTON		VEAL		PORK	
Disease or Condition	No.	Disease or Condition	No.	Disease or Condition	No.	Disease or Condition	No.
Emaciation	4	Moribund	4	Pyæmia	6	Septicæmia	2
Dropsy	2	Pyæmia	6	Immaturity	9	Swine Fever	10
Pyrexia	3	Pleurisy	2	Pyrexia	2	Rickets	2
Septic Metritis	1	Dropsy	14	Traumatism	1	Dropsy	2
Pyæmia....	5	Septic		Emaciation	3	Pyrexia	1
Septic		Pericarditis	1	R. Arthritis	1	Jaundice	2
Pericarditis	2	Acute Pleurisy	1			Pyæmia	2
Osteomyelitis	1	Pyrexia	3			Swine	
Septicæmia	2	Decomposition	8			Erysipelas	3
Gangrenous		Emaciation	13			Moribund	1
Pneumonia	1	Caseous					
		Lymphadenitis	1				
Total	20½	Total	53	Total	22	Total	25

Unsound Food. Condemned meat is the property of the Ministry of Food. Condemned fish is sold to a fish manure manufacturing company, whose premises adjoin the Fish Dock.

The following is a summary of the unsound food surrendered or seized during the year :—

	Tons
Meat	123
Fish	1,658
Fruit and Vegetables	12
Tinned Goods	19
Shellfish	3
Total	1,815

Agreements for Destruction of Unsound Foodstuffs. 5,129 agreements for the destruction of unsound foodstuffs were entered into by the owners and the Food Inspection branch of the Health Department.

Bacteriology. In addition to the ordinary routine examinations, special microscopical preparations were made and examined from the blood and tissues of 63 animals for the detection of anthrax bacillus, all with negative results.

Food Preparing Premises. Premises registered for the preparation of potted meat and other foods under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, numbered 244, which were regularly visited by the Inspectors.

Fish Inspection. The Food Inspection Branch has an office on the Fish Dock and an Inspector devotes practically all his time to inspecting fish at the docks and in fish shops. The estimated weight of fish landed by 2,529 trawlers was 207,589 tons, of which 1,658 tons were found to be unsound, viz. :—

<i>Fishing Grounds, etc.</i>	<i>No. of Trawlers</i>	<i>Estimated Weight of Fish Tons</i>	<i>Weight Unsound Tons</i>
North Sea	1,104	14,605	25
Faroe Isle	186	9,271	115
Iceland	272	29,470	586
Bear Isle	646	106,565	596
Norway Herrings	20	8,908	125
Norway Mackerel	1	25	3
Norway Prawns	1	5	1
White Sea	297	37,650	192
West Coast	2	95	1
Ex-Rail	—	995	14
Totals	2,529	207,589	1,658

Butchers' Shops. The 442 butchers' and pork butchers' shops, and other shops where meat is sold, were visited from time to time throughout the year.

Fish and Game Shops, etc. There were, at the end of 1946, 247 fried fish, 90 fish and game, and 5 shellfish shops, and 54 fish-curing houses in the City. These premises are visited regularly by the Inspectors with a view to ensuring that the foodstuffs supplied are fresh and wholesome and that the premises and utensils are maintained in a clean condition.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION OF PREMISES, ETC.

Slaughterhouses, Butchers' Shops, Factories and Stalls	....	....	....	3,567
Fish Shops and Stalls, Game Stores, Curing Houses and Carts	....	....	....	1,304
Fruit Warehouses, Shops, Markets, Stalls and Carts	....	....	....	3,698
Cowsheds and Dairies	....	....	....	99
Total				8,668

Parasitic Mange. No cases occurred during the year.

Anthrax, Rabies, Foot and Mouth Disease, Glanders, Sheep Scab, Swine Fever.

6 cases of swine fever were found in a slaughterhouse, and were reported to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the diagnosis was confirmed in all the cases.

Veterinary Supervision of Horses and Cattle. The Veterinary Inspector attended animals reported as sick and lame owned by various Corporation Departments.

The horses of the Public Cleansing Department received treatment on 31 occasions during the year, and the drugs required were dispensed within the Department. Numerous visits were also paid by the Veterinary Inspector to the Sanatorium, Cottingham, in connection with the treatment of stock.

Purchase of Horses. The Veterinary Inspector accompanied members of the Coal and Purchasing Committee on visits to firms in the East Riding to examine horses with a view to purchase.

Cruelty to Animals Acts. For the purposes of these Acts, the Veterinary Inspector examined an animal at the request of the police. Proceedings were instituted and a conviction was obtained and a fine of £2 and costs imposed.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The material for this section has been supplied largely by Dr. R. H. Moyes, Deputy Medical Officer of Health. The report in respect of the Infectious Diseases Hospitals, compiled by Dr. S. R. Jamieson, who commenced duty as the Medical Superintendent on the 4th July, 1947, is given in page 110.

During 1946, 2,650 cases of infectious disease were brought to the notice of the Department, compared with 5,613 in 1945. The decrease in the total number of notifications was mainly due to the lesser incidence of measles, there being 3,109 fewer cases of that disease than in the previous year. Notifications of diphtheria decreased by 37, and acute primary pneumonia by 40. Scarlet fever notifications increased by 76 and whooping cough by 118. Table XVII on page 94 shows notifications, classified in age groups, received from the various wards in the City.

The following table gives the notification-rates per 1,000 of the population for the principal notifiable infectious diseases and a comparison with the rates for England and Wales for the past five years :—

	Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid fever	Paratyphoid fever	Cerebro-spinal fever	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia*
1942								
HULL	—	2·15	1·80	—	0·01	0·14	0·17	9·34
England and Wales	0·00	2·19	1·05	0·01	0·01	0·14	0·30	12·61
1943								
HULL	—	2·58	1·69	—	—	0·09	0·18	7·58
England and Wales	—	3·01	0·88	0·01	0·01	0·08	0·31	11·68
1944								
HULL	—	2·11	1·14	—	0·00	0·05	0·19	8·19
England and Wales	0·00	2·40	0·58	0·01	0·01	0·05	0·29	10·34
1945								
HULL	—	1·70	0·94	0·00	—	0·04	0·19	12·84
England and Wales	0·00	1·89	0·46	0·01	0·01	0·05	0·25	9·93
1946								
HULL	—	1·78	0·70	—	—	0·05	0·15	11·34
England and Wales	0·00	1·38	0·28	0·01	0·02	0·05	0·20	8·50

* Attack-rate per 1,000 live and still births.

(—) signifies that there were no notifications.

TABLE XVII

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1946

Disease	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED												TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD OF THE CITY												Total No. of City Cases removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital	Total No. of Deaths in the City										
	AGES												Albert	Alexandra	Beverley	Botanic	E. Central	W. Central	Coltman	Drypool	Marfleet	Myton	N. Newington	S. Newington			Newland	Paragon	Park	Pickering	St. Andrew's	Southcoates	Stoneferry	Sutton	University	
	Under 1 year	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and under 3 years	3 years and under 4 years	4 years and under 5 years	5 years and under 10 years	10 years and under 15 years	15 years and under 20 years	20 years and under 35 years	35 years and under 45 years	45 years and under 65 years	65 years and upwards																								
At All Ages	189	189	266	248	257	908	209	55	184	66	61	28	2650	189	232	129	90	88	107	128	79	166	14	108	114	69	17	59	198	96	116	208	256	314	691	273
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cholera and Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	194	2	9	16	13	30	34	13	22	7	1	2	194	11	11	9	7	4	20	11	8	11	4	4	13	2	6	—	30	11	12	9	7	10	194	
Erysipelas	42	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	14	9	42	3	1	6	2	—	1	3	3	2	—	—	2	2	2	1	—	3	3	4	1	5	—	
Scarlet Fever	495	12	24	38	34	196	141	25	20	10	4	—	495	28	28	12	25	8	6	30	15	27	3	22	23	18	5	11	54	18	19	35	46	68	423	
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	74	9	—	—	84	2	7	4	5	5	3	2	4	3	—	2	4	1	1	3	4	4	6	4	7	13	—	
Cerebro-spinal Fever	15	3	2	1	3	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	15	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	2	2	1	1	2	1	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	
Pemphigus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	2	—	2	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	4	3	—	
Neonatorum	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Neonatorum	26	82	99	103	109	392	26	4	5	—	—	—	26	2	3	2	6	2	1	5	1	—	—	3	8	1	—	—	2	21	9	10	129	93	—	
Measles	866	85	128	89	97	239	2	—	6	1	—	—	866	17	140	50	39	29	31	61	24	94	5	38	48	19	4	15	72	31	41	105	48	103	22	
Whooping Cough	728	85	128	89	97	239	2	—	—	—	—	—	728	32	32	42	39	32	31	61	13	22	5	29	48	19	4	15	72	31	27	38	48	103	34	6
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(in Man)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery	4	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	18	6	2	1	4	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Glanders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Primary	125	2	2	1	1	9	6	9	22	16	37	15	125	4	4	3	2	3	14	12	9	3	—	1	10	9	7	5	7	5	10	9	10	—	255	
Acute Influenzal	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	6	1	15	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	4	—	—

Scarlet Fever. The number of cases notified was 495, or 76 more than in 1945. No death from scarlet fever occurred during 1946. 423 or 85 per cent. of the cases notified were removed to the City Hospital. In 47 cases admitted to hospital, diagnosis of scarlet fever was not confirmed. There were 17 secondary cases, *i.e.*, cases occurring in a family within 4 weeks of the onset of a previous case ; in one instance, 2 secondary cases occurred in the same house. There were also 6 " return cases," *i.e.*, a case occurring within 4 weeks of the return home from hospital of a patient who had been treated there for scarlet fever. The " return-case " rate was 1.5 per cent. of those discharged.

Diphtheria. 194 cases of diphtheria were notified ; this is 37 less than in 1945. 2 deaths from diphtheria were registered in 1946, the death-rate being 0.007 per 1,000 of the population. All the notified cases were admitted to the City Hospital. No secondary case occurred but there was 1 return case.

20 of the notified cases were " positive swab " cases discovered as a result of the routine which has been followed for some years, whereby an Assistant Medical Officer visits each house where a case of diphtheria has occurred, and in which there are child contacts, and takes swabs from every child. Where a " positive " result is given, the child is admitted to hospital for investigation.

During 1946, 424 swabs were taken from contacts ; in 20 instances diphtheria organisms were found to be present, and 404 gave a " negative " result.

In 92 of the 194 notified cases the diagnosis, after treatment in hospital, was altered to some disease other than diphtheria ; therefore, only 102 " true " cases of diphtheria occurred during the year.

The following table gives the incidence and death-rates of the " true " cases for 1946 compared with those for the previous 5 years :—

Year	Notifications received	Diagnosis confirmed	Attack-rate per 1,000 population	*Deaths	Death-rate per 1,000 population	Case mortality per 100 cases
1941	428	318	1.3	23	0.09	7.23
1942	394	289	1.3	9	0.04	3.11
1943	368	276	1.27	6	0.03	2.17
1944	272	166	0.7	5	0.02	3.01
1945	231	134	0.54	3	0.012	2.24
1946	194	102	0.37	2	0.007	1.96

* Inward transferable deaths omitted.

Age distribution of cases and deaths in 1946 was :—

	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Under 5 years of age	21	1
5 years and under 15 years	66	—
Over 15 years	15	1

In recent years there has been a notable decline in the incidence of diphtheria not only in the City, but throughout the country generally. So far as the City is concerned, fewer cases of the disease have not been recorded in any year since 1900, and the number of deaths is the lowest since 1871, when only one death was registered. The continued reduction in the number of deaths each year is most satisfactory, and there is little doubt that the immunisation of an ever-increasing number of children has been the chief cause in the general decline in the incidence of and deaths from this disease.

At 31st December, 1946, 49.9 per cent. of children under 15 years of age in the City were known to have been immunised. No death from diphtheria occurred during the year in an immunised child, but 19 fully immunised children were treated in hospital and found to be definite cases—12 had a mild attack, 4 had moderate attacks with no complications, and 3 were severe cases.

25 other fully immunised children were admitted to hospital for observation as possible diphtheria cases, but the diagnosis was not confirmed.

Anti-toxin is kept at police-stations throughout the City for use in emergencies by medical practitioners. During the year 9 phials each of 8,000 units were obtained and used by various medical practitioners in the City.

Swabs taken from persons suspected to be suffering from diphtheria, or from contacts are examined by the City Bacteriologist. The total number examined during 1946 was 1,256, of which 68 were positive and 1,188 negative.

A report on all examinations, etc., carried out by the City Bacteriologist appears on page 30.

Immunisation. Facilities for immunisation were available at four clinics where weekly sessions were held. Children were also immunised by an Assistant Medical Officer at certain infants' and secondary schools. The monthly immunisation sessions which were commenced at three of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics in 1945 were continued, and additional sessions were commenced at six other Clinics during the early part of the year. From July to October a mobile unit toured the streets of the City three days in each week. By this means, a number of children, who would not otherwise have attended at the clinics, were immunised.

Every opportunity was taken to stress the protective value of immunisation. The national propaganda directed by the Ministry of Health assisted the local efforts, which particularly emphasised the need for this protection in children under 5 years of age. During the past 5 years 25,343 children have been immunised compared with 5,756 in the preceding five years. To produce an effective check on the disease, however, the percentage of immunised children in the City must be further increased.

During the war it was not possible to inaugurate a publicity campaign, owing to the depletion of staff, but with the return to duty of medical and other staff in 1946, a campaign was held during July, the effort being mainly concentrated in the week commencing 22nd July. Assistance was requested and received, from religious bodies, schools and large firms. Public transport vehicles displayed small posters ; the public libraries gave a leaflet with each book issued ; and three shop window displays were arranged in the centre of the City. 20 cinemas assisted by showing slides at each performance, and publicity was given in the local press. The Central Office of Information loaned a loud-speaker vehicle which toured certain streets accompanied by a mobile unit, in which children were given an initial immunising injection. The campaign had little effect on the attendances at the immunisation clinics, but the tours of the mobile unit gave most satisfactory results. On a survey of the campaign, it can be assumed that the routine adopted by the Department has produced the maximum effect in inducing parents to bring their children to the immunisation clinics, and that, in order to increase to any extent the percentage of immunised children, it is necessary to take immunisation to the homes. This was exemplified by the fact that during the 3 days—July 22nd, 23rd and 24th—415 children commenced a course of injections with the mobile unit as compared with a monthly average of 442 for the 13 immunisation clinics over the 6 months—April to September. The mobile unit continued to be in use until early October, and arrangements were made for it to be available from April during the following year.

The following summary shows the numbers dealt with by the immunisation service during the year :—

TABLE XVIII

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION IN 1946

	Schick Test				Immunised after Test	Immunised without Test	Immunisation not completed at 31st December	Schick Re-Test				Second Immunisation	Second Immunisation not completed at 31st December	Reinforcing Injection
	No.	Neg.	Pos.	N/K				No.	Neg.	Pos.	N/K			
Adults (15 years and over)	48	29	17	2	17	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98
Schoolchildren (5 to 15 years)	327	227	86	14	82	1265	159	205	166	29	10	27	2	620
Children (under 5 years)	1	1	—	—	—	4215	284	1	—	—	1	—	—	30
TOTAL	376	257	103	16	99	5484	443	206	166	29	11	27	2	650

Alum precipitated Toxin was used generally as the immunising agent for children under 10 years of age, and T.A.F. for children over 10 years. T.A.F. was given in all immunisations in the adult age group.

The immunised child population in the City at 31st December, 1946, was :—

<i>Age Group</i>				<i>Total Immunised</i>	<i>Percentage Immunised</i>
Under 1 year	....	....	....	374	
1-2 years	....	....	....	2,671	
2-3 years	....	....	....	2,841	
3-4 years	....	....	....	2,636	
4-5 years	....	....	....	2,249	
				—————	
				10,771	43·9
5-10 years	....	....	....	12,776	
10-15 years	....	....	....	11,018	
				—————	
				34,565	53·3

Of the total number of children under 15 years of age, estimated at 69,150, 49·9 per cent. had been immunised against diphtheria at the end of the year.

Measles. Of the 866 cases of measles brought to the notice of the Department during 1946, 79 occurred in the first quarter ; 207 in the second ; 101 in the third ; and 479 in the fourth quarter. 22 cases were admitted to the City Hospital ; 4 of these were subsequently found not to be suffering from measles.

No death from measles was registered during the year. There were 13 deaths giving a death-rate of 0·05 per 1,000 of the population in 1945, compared with no death during 1944, and 24 deaths and a rate of 0·11 in 1943.

Whooping Cough. 6 deaths from whooping cough were reported during the year, giving a death-rate of 0·02 per 1,000 of the population ; this compares with 7 deaths and a rate of 0·03 in 1945, 5 deaths and a rate of 0·02 in 1944, and 21 deaths and a rate of 0·10 in 1943. Table XIX below shows deaths in age groups.

728 cases of whooping cough were notified compared with 610 in 1945. 34 children were admitted to the City Hospital but in 5 instances the diagnosis of whooping cough was not confirmed.

Diarrhoea. 47 deaths of infants under 2 years of age were recorded during the year, compared with 65 during 1945. The death-rate per 1,000 births was 6·56 against 12·8 for 1945, 10·47 for 1944, 9·0 for 1943, and 15·22 for 1942. The total number of deaths at all ages from this disease was 49, the death-rate per 1,000 of the population was 0·17. The death-rates for the previous 3 years were : 1945, 0·24 ; 1944, 0·25 ; and 1943, 0·24.

The following Table XIX shows deaths in age groups compared with those for 1945 :—

TABLE XIX

MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH AND DIARRHOEA
DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

Age Period		Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Measles	1945	2	8	2	1	13
	1946	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1945	3	3	—	1	7
	1946	4	2	—	—	6
Diarrhoea	1945	64	1	—	3	68
	1946	47	—	—	2	49

Enteric Fever. No case of typhoid fever was notified in 1946. 2 patients admitted to the City Hospital for observation were found not to be suffering from typhoid fever.

No case of paratyphoid fever was notified in 1946.

Encephalitis Lethargica. No case of encephalitis lethargica was notified during 1946. 2 deaths from post encephalitis lethargica and 1 acute encephalitis were registered.

Cerebro-spinal Fever. Of the persons notified as suffering from cerebro-spinal fever, 15 were confirmed as definite cases. 7 of these were admitted to the City Hospital, 6 were treated at the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, and 2 at the Anlaby Road Hospital.

13 other cases were admitted to the City Hospital for observation but the diagnosis in each case was not confirmed. Another child admitted to the City Hospital as suffering from measles was subsequently diagnosed as cerebro-spinal fever.

4 deaths were recorded during the year,

Acute Poliomyelitis. 4 cases of acute poliomyelitis were notified. 3 were admitted to the City Hospital and one was treated at the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children. The death was recorded of the latter case, a child aged 14 months. Of the 3 other cases, one had severe muscular weakness of the right arm ; one considerable weakness in the left leg ; and the other patient, a child 2 years of age with residual weakness in both legs, was still receiving treatment in the City Hospital at the end of the year. The two cases discharged from the City Hospital, both females, 23 years of age, received massage and remedial treatment after convalescence.

Pneumonia. 15 cases of acute influenzal pneumonia and 125 of acute primary pneumonia were notified ; 21 of these 140 patients died. This is equivalent to a case mortality of 15·0 per cent. The total number of deaths registered during the year from all forms of pneumonia was 255.

Dysentery. 4 cases of this disease were notified during the year. They were all of a very mild type. 3 cases were admitted to the City Hospital and 1 to the Beverley Road Hospital. 2 others admitted to the City Hospital for observation were found not to be suffering from dysentery.

Malaria. 28 cases of malaria were reported ; 5 were seamen who had contracted the disease abroad. The other 23 had had the initial attack whilst serving overseas with H.M. Forces. No case of induced malaria was notified.

Weil's Disease. 2 deaths occurred amongst the 7 cases of leptospirochaetal jaundice reported during the year. All the patients were adult males, 6 of whom were employed as fishworkers with different firms. The other patient, one of the cases which terminated fatally, was on demobilisation leave from the R.A.F., and had not commenced employment when taken ill.

The cases occurred sporadically between April and November, and apparently had no connecting source of infection. Precautionary measures were advised and rodent destruction measures intensified on the fish dock and at fish-curing premises where the affected men were employed.

Smallpox. No case of smallpox was reported during 1946.

Vaccinations. 23 vaccinations (12 primary and 11 re-vaccinations) were performed by the Medical Staff of the Health Department under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, during the year. Successful results were obtained in all the primary vaccinations and in 7 of the re-vaccinations.

The total vaccinations performed by the Public Vaccinators during 1946, in accordance with the provisions of the Vaccination Acts and Vaccination Order, 1930, were as follows :—

1st Quarter		2nd Quarter		3rd Quarter		4th Quarter		Total	
Prim.	Revacc.	Prim.	Revacc.	Prim.	Revacc.	Prim.	Revacc.	Prim.	Revacc.
613	7	724	4	801	10	757	2	2895	23

Table XXI gives informaton relating to the vaccinations performed during 1946. It is, of course, impossible to give a complete vaccination return in respect of all the births registered during this period, owing to the time allowed by the Vaccination Acts for vaccination, etc., to be carried out.

TABLE XX

RETURNS MADE BY THE VACCINATION OFFICER AT 31ST JANUARY, 1947, RESPECTING THE VACCINATION OF CHILDREN WHOSE BIRTHS WERE REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR 1945

Registration Sub-Districts	No. of Births in "Birth List Sheets" 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1945	Success-fully vaccinated	Insus-ceptible to Vaccination	Had Small-pox	Conscien-tious Objec-tions	Died Unvac-cinated	Unentered in the Vaccination Register on account of :—			
							Post-pone-ment by Med. Cert.	Re-movals to other Dists.	Re-moved not trace-able	Unac-counted for
Albert	809	478	2	—	240	51	3	12	6	17
Newington	1,025	532	2	—	416	36	3	10	4	22
University	1,012	542	9	—	374	48	—	17	10	12
Paragon	730	447	3	—	216	39	2	8	4	11
Drypool	1,024	617	2	—	311	54	7	20	6	7
Totals	4,600	2,616	18	—	1,557	228	15	67	30	69

TABLE XXI

VACCINATIONS IN 1946

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Number of cases in lists of births received from the Sub-Registrars	515	464	530	528	599	615	592	565	639	703	660	684	7094
Certificates of vaccination received	320	158	287	496	361	238	437	303	357	422	404	237	4020
Certificates of postponement owing to :—													
(a) Health of child	3	1	8	4	5	2	6	3	6	6	4	1	49
(b) Condition of house	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Prevalence of infectious disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Statutory Declarations under Sec. 1 of the Vaccination Act, 1907	142	119	152	150	154	151	152	145	192	198	183	154	1892
Certificates of insusceptibility or of having had Smallpox	1	—	4	2	2	4	7	4	1	3	5	4	37
Cases in which parents have removed out of the district	14	12	13	11	11	12	27	18	13	10	11	7	159
Cases not traced	2	1	1	2	2	—	3	1	—	4	2	3	21
Entries in lists sent to Public Vaccinators	214	172	227	172	198	295	228	314	244	231	260	181	2736

Influenza. Influenza was prevalent during the first quarter of 1946. Of the 30 deaths from this disease 25 occurred in the first 3 months of the year.

Food Poisoning. The Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1930, provided for compulsory notification by medical practitioners of definite or suspected cases of food poisoning. The Food and Drugs Act, 1938, has since made the notification of such cases obligatory throughout the country.

During 1946, only 1 case of suspected food poisoning was notified. The case was of a mild character, and enquiry made concerning the circumstances gave no definite evidence as to any particular foodstuff being the causal agent.

Scabies Order 1941. 1,040 visits were made to the homes of persons reported to be suffering from scabies and 1,518 persons found to be infected were advised as to treatment. They were kept under surveillance until certified free from infection. 60 other persons who were reported to be in a verminous condition, were visited and satisfactorily cleansed.

The total attendances at the two treatment centres during 1946 were :—

				<i>Schoolchildren</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
Disinfecting Station	....	....	....	352	761	1,113
Beverley Road Hospital	....	....	....	403	784	1,187
				—	—	—
				755	1,545	2,300
				—	—	—

The treatment consisted of a hot bath followed by the application of Benzyl-benzoate. In cases where it was inadvisable to use Benzyl-benzoate, sulphur baths were given.

Disinfecting Station. In addition to the work carried out under the Scabies Order, 54 midwives who had been in contact with infectious disease had baths and had their clothing disinfected. The total number of articles of bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected was 33,128. 900 library books were fumigated and the disinfecting staff carried out fumigation of 944 premises.

Hospitals for Infectious Diseases.

CITY HOSPITAL, COTTINGHAM.

Accommodation is provided at the City Hospital for 215 patients.

The following table gives a summary of the cases admitted during the year. The figures relate to the diagnosis on admission ; particulars of the cases re-diagnosed after treatment in hospital are given in the report by the Medical Superintendent (page 110).

Admissions

City cases :—

Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	....	423	
Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	....	194	
Acute Poliomyelitis	....	....	....	....	....	3	
Cerebro-spinal fever	....	....	....	....	....	7	
Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	34	
Measles	....	....	....	....	....	22	
Other Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	45	
						—	728
Hull and Goole P.H.A. cases	....	....	....	....	....		12
Cases from outside Authorities	....	....	....	....	....		28
Service cases from areas outside the City :—							
Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	....	4	
Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	....	9	
Other Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	10	
						—	23
							—
Total	....						791
							—

The admissions are hereunder classified for the past five years :—

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
City cases	917	1,049	741	787	728
Hull and Goole Port Health Authority's cases	30	26	14	15	12
Cases from other Authorities	49	135	96	44	28
Service cases from areas outside the City	79	95	136	48	23
	—	—	—	—	—
	1,075	1,305	987	894	791
	—	—	—	—	—

Although the number of scarlet fever patients was 52 more than in the previous year, there was an appreciable reduction in the total admissions to the infectious diseases hospital during 1946. ~~the total number of cases admitted in the early part of the year account for the increase in the number of City cases as compared with 1945.~~

The total number of admissions is lower than in any year since 1924.

EVAN FRASER HOSPITAL, SUTTON.

The Evan Fraser Small-pox Hospital has accommodation for 150 patients. No patient was admitted during 1946.

The hospital was erected in 1900 to meet the emergency arising from the occurrence of an epidemic of smallpox.

Owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the buildings generally, the question of closing this hospital is under consideration.

Bacteriological Examinations. A summary of examinations carried out in the City Laboratories is given in page 30.

A large number of specimens was examined by the Medical Superintendent in the laboratory attached to the City Hospital and the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Cottingham.

The Hon. Pathologist of the Hull Royal Infirmary is responsible for the pathological examinations under the venereal diseases scheme and for the examination of milk for tuberculosis by the biological test. Dr. W. W. Adamson retired from the position in August, 1946, and was succeeded by Dr. N. T. Whitehead.

DISEASES OF SPECIAL INTEREST, INCLUDING THOSE WITH A HIGH FATALITY RATE

Cancer. Cancer was the cause of 528 deaths in 1946, compared with 500 in 1945 and 505 in 1938, the death-rates being respectively 1·90, 2·03 and 1·58 per 1,000 of the population. Mortality from cancer has generally, with few exceptions, shown an upward tendency, but it must be borne in mind that modern methods of diagnosis have secured much greater accuracy in statistics of the incidence of cancer.

Cancer Act, 1939. As the result of meetings of the Yorkshire Cancer Committee, on which the Kingston upon Hull City Council was represented, a draft deed constituting the Joint Committee was formulated, and later, preliminary plans for a Cancer Service were prepared.

However, having regard to the impending developments under the National Health Service Act, 1946, it was considered inexpedient to proceed with the scheme.

British Empire Cancer Campaign. Meetings of the Propaganda Committee of the Yorkshire Council were resumed in October, 1946, when consideration was given to the propaganda programme by newspaper advertising, pamphlets, talks, post-graduate lectures and leaflets. Emphasis is placed upon the necessity for the public to realise the value of early diagnosis of cancer. Work at the Research Centres at Leeds and Sheffield Universities is being carried on more actively than ever before, and is expanding in many directions.

Radium. The supply of radium belonging to the Corporation was placed during the war in the custody and administration of the Hull Radium Trust, for use in the treatment of patients. The radium is stored in specially constructed containers at the Hull Royal Infirmary where it is available, as required, for the Municipal and Voluntary Hospitals, and for the private nursing homes in the City.

Bronchitis. There were 171 deaths from bronchitis, compared with 168 in 1945, and 89 in 1938. The death-rates per 1,000 of the population were respectively 0·61, 0·68 and 0·28 ; the total death-rate in 1946 from non-tuberculous respiratory diseases, chiefly bronchitis and pneumonia, was 1·63.

Heart Disease. This disease was the cause of 968 deaths compared with 897 in 1945 and 946 in 1938, the death-rates per 1,000 of the population being 3·5, 3·7 and 3·0 respectively. Heart disease was the cause of 28 per cent. of the total deaths during 1946, which emphasises the necessity for ever-increasing attention being given to rheumatic manifestations during childhood and adolescence.

Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions. Diseases included in this classification, chiefly cerebral haemorrhage, were the causes of death in 329 cases, or 1·2 per 1,000 of the population. This compares with 284 deaths in 1945 or a rate of 1·2. In 1938, there were 187 deaths from cerebral haemorrhage, a rate of 0·58.

TABLE XXII—PRINCIPAL SITES OF FATAL CANCER, 1946.

SITE OF DISEASE	M. or F.	AGE GROUP					Totals	Grand Totals
		0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	Over 80		
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	M.	—	—	1	14	—	15	21
	F.	1	—	2	3	—	6	
Digestive System and Peritoneum	M.	—	2	25	90	6	123	240
	F.	1	3	26	78	9	117	
Respiratory System	M.	—	3	39	20	4	66	86
	F.	—	—	7	12	1	20	
Uterus	F.	—	—	25	19	3	47	47
Other Female Genital Organs	F.	—	2	5	7	2	16	16
Breast	F.	—	4	18	21	5	48	48
Male Genital Organs	M.	—	1	3	11	2	17	17
Urinary Organs	M.	—	1	1	4	—	6	18
	F.	2	—	3	6	1	12	
Skin (scrotum excepted)	M.	—	—	—	4	1	5	9
	F.	—	—	1	3	—	4	
Brain and other parts of the nervous system	M.	—	1	—	—	—	1	7
	F.	—	4	1	1	—	6	
Other or Unspecified Organs	M.	—	1	4	4	1	10	19
	F.	—	—	6	2	1	9	
Total	M.	—	9	73	147	14	243	528
	F.	4	13	94	152	22	285	

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS

REPORT BY THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

DR. S. RUSSELL JAMIESON

from information compiled by the Acting Medical Superintendent,
Dr. Nigel W. Roberts.

CITY HOSPITAL, CASTLE HILL, COTTINGHAM.

(Beds available at the end of the year—215.)

EVAN FRASER HOSPITAL, SUTTON-ON-HULL.

(150 beds.)

STAFF :

Acting Medical Superintendent—NIGEL W. ROBERTS, M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Superintendent—C. D. PRESTON, M.B., CH.B.

Assistant Resident Medical Officer—DONALD S. G. GENGE, M.B., CH.B.
(to 18th September, 1946)

Temporary Assistant Resident Medical Officer—GUSTA LANGFELDER, M.D., Prague

Matron—Miss D. H. DRONFIELD

General Survey. Throughout the year the difficulty of maintaining an adequate nursing and domestic staff continued unabated. The number of nurses entering for training showed further diminution ; male domestic workers are now being employed. The staffing difficulty is, of course, one under which all hospitals are labouring at the present time.

Fortunately, the incidence of the notifiable infectious diseases remained at a low level and hospital accommodation was adequate to meet the City's needs.

Throughout this report (except where otherwise stated), the tables and analyses refer to cases treated to a conclusion during 1946, classified according to the final hospital diagnosis.

NUMBERS DEALT WITH DURING 1946.
(Civilian Cases only.)

In Hospital 1st January	Admitted during year	Discharged during year	In Hospital 31st December
67	765	764	68

CLASSIFICATION ON ADMISSION.

Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	198
Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	439
Other infectious diseases	....	....	....	....	128
					—
					765
					—

DISEASES TREATED TO A CONCLUSION DURING THE YEAR,
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FINAL OR HOSPITAL DIAGNOSIS.

Table A. Diphtheria.

<i>Age in years</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
0-5	20	1
5-10	66	—
10-15	24	—
15-20	11	—
20 and over	11	1
	—	—
Totals	132	2
	—	—

Of the 132 cases, 61 were males and 71 females.

According to the type of disease the 132 cases were classified as follows :—

Faucial	....	....	....	....	115
Laryngeal	....	....	....	....	2
Carriers	....	....	....	....	15
					—
					132
					—

Many cases sent into hospital as diphtheria proved on further investigation to be suffering from some other disease. Of the 198 cases notified and admitted as diphtheria in 1946, the diagnosis was confirmed in 106, both figures including carriers. The remaining 92, *viz.*, 46.4 per cent. of notified admissions, were re-diagnosed as follows :—

Tonsillitis	....	....	....	71
Simple laryngitis	....	....	....	10
Broncho-pneumonia	....	....	....	1
Scarlet fever	....	....	....	1
Other conditions	....	....	....	9
				<hr/>
				92
				<hr/>

The re-diagnosed cases are excluded from the hospital diphtheria tables, and included under the appropriate table according to the final hospital diagnosis. The hospital diphtheria tables contain, in addition, cases which proved to be diphtheria but were sent in as some other condition.

Diphtheria “ carriers ” are cases where there are no clinical signs of diphtheria, but where the diphtheria bacillus has been found in throat, nose or other site. Such cases, though they need isolation, are not suffering from diphtheria, and therefore should not be included in the final statistics, and especially in the calculation of the death-rate. There were 15 “ carriers ” in the total of 132 diphtheria cases, but these are omitted from the following tables, which show true clinical diphtheria only.

The diagnosis was confirmed in every case by bacteriological examination. The cases re-diagnosed as tonsillitis all gave at least three successive negative swabs on admission.

Faucial and laryngeal diphtheria differ so much in symptoms, treatment and outcome, that it is essential to deal with them separately, and the following tables show the figures for 1946 compared with 1938, 1943, 1944, and 1945, in each type of disease. Under the heading of faucial diphtheria are included faucio-nasal cases.

TABLE A.1. FAUCIAL DIPHTHERIA.

PROVEN CLINICAL CASES (EXCLUDING CARRIERS)

Year	No.	Paralysed Cases (non-fatal)	Deaths	Paralysis rate per cent.	Mortality rate per cent.
1938	511	66	38	12.9	7.4
1943	274	21	5	7.7	1.8
1944	151	16	1	10.6	0.7
1945	106	5	1	4.7	0.9
1946	115	13	1	11.3	0.8

TABLE A.2. LARYNGEAL DIPHTHERIA.

PROVEN CLINICAL CASES

Year	Number	Paralysed Cases (non-fatal)	Deaths	Mortality rate per cent.
1938	20	1	3	15.0
1943	9	—	1	11.1
1944	3	—	2	66.6
1945	2	—	1	50.0
1946	2	—	1	50.0

Laryngeal diphtheria, though now rare, is still a dangerous disease. Only 2 cases were dealt with. One case required tracheotomy and terminated fatally.

As in past years, we have determined the particular type of infecting organism in all cases of diphtheria admitted. During 1946, the incidence of the recognised types of *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* was as follows :—

Gravis 3	....	....	....	....	56 cases
Mitis 1-20	}	....	....	....	26 „
Mitis 2-5					
Mitis 3-1					
Intermedius....	....	....	....	....	22 „
Dispar	....	....	....	....	5 „
					109

The average duration of treatment of the diphtheria cases discharged during the year was 57 days. This compares with 51 days in 1945 and 42 days in 1944.

It is still necessary to stress the need for rapidity in dealing with diphtheria or suspected diphtheria. Swab results should not be waited for, but treatment or removal to hospital should be carried out if the clinical findings suggest diphtheria.

TABLE B. SCARLET FEVER.

Age in years	Males	Females	Total	Deaths
0-5	43	51	94	—
5-10	66	82	148	—
10-15	28	66	94	—
15-20	6	15	21	—
20 and over	3	14	17	—
Total	146	228	374	—

Complications. In the 374 cases treated to a conclusion during 1946, the scarlatinal complications were as follows :—

<i>Complication</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Rate per cent.</i>
Late adenitis	9	2·4
Rhinitis	5	1·3
Otorrhœa	22	5·8
Arthritis	7	1·8
Albuminuria	8	2·1

The average duration of treatment in hospital was 30·3 days, as compared with 30·7 days in 1945. A number of the severer cases received *Streptococcus* (scarlatinal) antitoxin, either on admission to hospital or during the days immediately following. A very mild type of scarlet fever was prevalent, as is shown by the recovery of every case, and the low figures for complications. As in previous years, otitis media was the chief complication met with.

Revision of notified diagnosis. Of the 439 cases admitted during the year, notified as scarlet fever, this diagnosis was confirmed in 393. The remaining 46, *viz.*, 10·5 per cent. of notified admissions, were re-diagnosed as follows :—

Food and drug rashes	....	....	13
Tonsillitis	....	....	12
Measles	....	....	2
Rubella	....	....	7
Other conditions	....	....	12
			—
			46
			—

TABLE C. OTHER DISEASES.

Disease	Males	Females	Total	Deaths
Laryngitis	8	4	12	—
Malaria	7	—	7	—
Measles	13	7	20	—
Pneumonia	3	2	5	1
Undulant fever	1	—	1	—
Mumps....	1	—	1	—
Suppurative meningitis	1	—	1	1
Pneumococcal meningitis	1	—	1	1
Tuberculous meningitis	—	2	2	2
Dysentery	3	2	5	—
Vincent's Angina	2	—	2	—
Whooping Cough	16	11	27	4
Rubella	4	7	11	—
Tonsillitis	28	62	90	—
Subarachnoid hæmorrhage	—	1	1	1
Chicken-pox	12	4	16	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	4	8	12	2
Miscellaneous	24	20	44	1
Total	128	130	258	13

Included in the category of tonsillitis are cases of pharyngitis, quinsy and other septic throat conditions ; most of these were sent to us as cases of diphtheria.

There was no civilian case of enteric fever, or poliomyelitis during 1946.

SUMMARY OF CASES DISCHARGED.

Table A—Diphtheria	....	....	132
„ B—Scarlet fever	....	....	374
„ C—Other diseases	....	....	258
			—
			764
			—

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT WORK

The services of Drs. Ritchie Rodger and R. R. Simpson continued to be available. 21 operations were performed for the removal of tonsils and adenoids. The absence of mastoiditis is a further indication of the mild type of Scarlet Fever which prevails at present. We find removal of tonsils and adenoids to be the most efficacious treatment for the persistent diphtheria “carrier.”

SERVICE CASES DEALT WITH DURING 1946.

The City Hospital admitted a number of patients who were serving members of H.M. Forces. These “Service Sick” are *not* included in the foregoing figures.

A summary of Service sick dealt with, is given below :—

		1946	1945	1944
In hospital, 1st January	....	5	1	4
Admitted during the year	....	23	56	146
Discharged during the year	....	27	52	149
In hospital, 31st December	....	1	5	1

Final diagnoses of 27 Service sick treated to a conclusion during 1946 :—

Diphtheria	....	....	....	4
Scarlet fever	....	....	....	6
Mumps	....	....	....	4
Papular urticaria	....	....	....	1
Chicken-pox	....	....	....	3
Tonsillitis	....	....	....	5
Malaria	....	....	....	1
Infective hepatitis	....	....	....	1
Catarrhal jaundice	....	....	....	1
Feverish cold	....	....	....	1
				—
				27
				—

1 Service case died in hospital from Diphtheria.

LABORATORY

The examinations carried out in the hospital laboratory were as follows :—

Nature of Examination								Number of Specimens
<i>For C. Diphtheriae—</i>								
Leoffler cultures	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	946
Tellurite cultures on admission and discharge	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,159
Investigations for type	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	187
Cultures for hæmolytic streptococci and other organisms	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	87
<i>Blood—</i>								
Cultures	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Agglutination tests	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Films for parasites	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
Hæmatology	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Cerebro-spinal fluids (Cytological, bacteriological, chemical)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27
Urines	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	87
Fæces	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	75
Films for Vincent's Angina	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Histological sections	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Bacteriological control of Hospital packages and sterilizers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Various	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25
EXAMINATIONS FOR THE SANATORIUM								
<i>For Myco. Tuberculosis—</i>								
Sputa, simple microscopical examination	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,077
Sputa, concentration tests and culture	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	60
Pleural fluids	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
<i>Blood—</i>								
Hæmatology	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42
Chemical	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21
Biological Tests (City Hospital and Sanatorium)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
Total								4,878

PATIENTS FROM OUTSIDE AUTHORITIES ADMITTED TO CITY HOSPITALS

Diphtheria	....	....	....	6	Deaths	—
Scarlet fever	....	....	....	20	„	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	....	....	....	2	„	1
				—		—
				28		1
				—		—

The cost of maintenance of these patients was charged to the Local Authorities concerned. Particulars are as under :—

Haltemprice U.D.C.	....	....	Scarlet fever	....	....	20 cases
			Diphtheria	....	....	4 „
East Riding County Council	....		Diphtheria	....	....	2 „
			Cerebro-spinal fever	....	....	2 „ (1 death)

Those of the cases which had been discharged at the end of the year are included in the foregoing tables.

Port Health Cases. 12 cases were sent in by the officers of the Port Health Authority for treatment at the City Hospital. The number discharged during the year was 15. The final diagnoses of the 12 cases were :—

Malaria	....	....	....	....	2
Dysentery	....	....	....	....	2
Cerebro-spinal fever			....	....	1
Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	3
Rubella	....	....	....	....	1
Specific disease	....	....	....	....	1
Observation	....	....	....	....	2
					—
					12
					—

The above cases have been included in the appropriate foregoing tables.

Health of Resident Staff. Routine testing of the nursing and domestic staffs against diphtheria and scarlet fever was continued, and susceptibles were immunized against these infections and against enteric fever.

5 members of the resident staff (4 nursing, 1 domestic) completed treatment in the wards during the year. The illnesses were :—

Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	1
Chicken-pox	....	....	....	....	1
Tonsillitis	....	....	....	....	2
Psychoneurosis	....	....	....	....	1
					—
					5
					—

EVAN FRASER HOSPITAL

For the year 1946 the Hospital was unoccupied save for a small resident staff.

No case of infectious disease was received during the year.

Smallpox. No case of smallpox or suspected smallpox was admitted during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS

The material for this section has been supplied largely by Dr. R. Hardy, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health in charge of the Tuberculosis Department.

In the following table are given new cases and deaths arranged in age periods. Pulmonary and non-pulmonary figures are shown separately :—

TABLE XXIII

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY

Age Periods	NEW CASES*							DEATHS						
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulm.		Totals			Pulmonary		Non-Pulm.		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	1946	1945	1938	M.	F.	M.	F.	1946	1945	1938
0- 1	—	1	2	2	5	7	6	—	—	2	3	5	4	4
1- 5	11	4	8	7	30	35	27	3	—	2	5	10	14	11
5-10	2	—	3	4	9	32	42	—	—	2	1	3	9	5
10-15	6	2	6	6	20	20	23	—	1	3	—	4	4	4
15-20	26	33	5	6	70	75	61	3	8	1	4	16	22	20
20-25	53	46	4	7	110	80	83	6	13	—	1	20	18	46
25-35	50	41	7	2	100	107	95	18	18	—	—	36	38	63
35-45	26	26	4	1	57	74	72	19	15	—	—	34	46	46
45-55	52	13	1	3	69	46	59	33	5	3	—	41	34	49
55-65	20	4	—	—	24	34	43	19	5	—	—	24	25	27
65 and over	9	3	1	—	13	17	8	9	5	—	—	14	14	10
1946	255	173	41	38	507	—	—	110	70	13	14	207	—	—
1945	248	175	63	41	—	527	—	96	92	21	19	—	228	—
1938	245	145	65	64	—	—	519	140	106	23	16	—	—	285

* Primary Notifications and other new cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.

In comparing data pertaining to the current year with those of former years, caution must be exercised since the Table takes no account of fluctuating population, changes in the age-distribution of the two sexes, and other inconstant factors.

With these reservations in mind, it will be seen that, in 1946, there was a decrease of 20 cases notified as tuberculosis and 21 fewer deaths than in 1945, the number of deaths (207) nearly equalling the record low figure of 202 for 1944.

The tendency to an increase in numbers of newly notified cases noticeable since 1941 has also been experienced by the country as a whole and would, at first sight, suggest a greater incidence of the disease. It may rather be attributable to other factors. A more intensive search for, and earlier reference of, patients with suspicious symptoms by medical practitioners, and the increasing use of Mass Miniature Radiography Units, are doubtless responsible for more new cases being brought to light than previously.

As in recent years there was, in 1946, a marked contrast in the age-distribution of mortality from Pulmonary Tuberculosis between the sexes.

Female deaths in the age-group 15-35 years amounted to 56 per cent. of the total female deaths from phthisis; the equivalent percentage for males was 25. Obversely, 73 per cent. of male deaths from phthisis occurred at 35 years and over, compared with 43 per cent. of female deaths in these older age-groups. Particularly in the period of life known as "middle-age" does the male mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis considerably exceed the female rate—a finding universal in civilised communities and most definite in large urban centres. This retardation of decline, or actual rise in the mortality of "middle-aged" males from pulmonary tuberculosis seems to be associated with occupational life and hazards, industrial fatigue and strain, to which women, generally, are less subjected.

The relatively high tuberculosis mortality-rate among young women (15-25 years) continued in 1946, but had declined fairly steadily since the period 1941-3, as will be apparent from the Table below.

It is obvious that it is upon these two groups—adolescent women and middle-aged men—that future efforts towards the early discovery of lung disease must be concentrated.

In regard to non-pulmonary tuberculosis, it is satisfactory that both new cases and deaths have shown a fairly constant decline in numbers since 1943, the figure for deaths in 1946 (27) being the lowest yet recorded in the City. The figure (79) for new cases is also the lowest on record.

MORTALITY IN AGE PERIOD 15-25 IN 1938 AND THE LAST FIVE YEARS

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Totals		Grand Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1938	25	32	6	3	31	35	66
1942	12	27	2	5	14	32	46
1943	9	36	3	6	12	42	54
1944	13	21	1	2	14	23	37
1945	11	24	1	4	12	28	40
1946	9	21	1	5	10	26	36

It will be noted that the mortality in females in this age-group again exceeds the mortality in males.

However, the downward trend noted in 1944 and 1945 continued in 1946 and deaths of females in this age-group in 1946 equalled 13 per cent. of all deaths from tuberculosis in the City compared with an average of 16 per cent. in the period 1941-3.

The earlier development of puberty in the female sex, and physical stresses associated with puberty and maturation into womanhood have been blamed for the increased incidence and severity of pulmonary tuberculosis in adolescent women. Dr. D'Arcy Hart has pointed out, too, the dangers inherent in industrialisation. Young girls straight from school are exposed to some extra risk of infection when they enter industry, there to work alongside older persons. That being true, it is increasingly necessary that all means of prevention should be adopted in shop, office, or factory, no less than in school and family life, to protect young women who are at this susceptible age.

The following Table compares deaths and death-rates of Kingston upon Hull with those of England and Wales for 1946 and previous years.

TABLE XXIV

Year	DEATHS						DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION					
	Kingston upon Hull			England and Wales			Kingston upon Hull			England and Wales		
	Non-Pulm.		Total	Non-Pulm.		Total	Non-Pulm.		Total	Non-Pulm.		Total
	Pulm.			Pulm.			Pulm.			Pulm.		
1906	288	123	411	40,075	17,066	57,141	1.10	0.47	1.57	1.16	0.49	1.65
1916*	353	140	493	40,769	13,089	53,858	1.22	0.48	1.70	1.15	0.37	1.52
1926	290	59	349	30,108	7,422	37,530	0.98	0.20	1.18	0.77	0.19	0.96
1936	256	54	310	23,801	4,467	28,268	0.79	0.17	0.96	0.58	0.11	0.69
1938	246	39	285	21,930	4,246	26,176	0.77	0.12	0.89	0.53	0.11	0.64
1945	188	40	228	19,668	3,796	23,464	0.77	0.16	0.93	0.52	0.10	0.62
1946	180	27	207	†	†	†	0.64	0.10	0.74	0.46**	0.08**	0.55**

* The deaths for 1916 relate to civilians only.

† The Registrar-General's Statistical Reviews, from which this information is obtained, have not yet been published.

** Provisional death-rates, subject to confirmation.

The Graph shows :—

1. The sharp rise in death-rates from pulmonary tuberculosis in the 1914-18 War was not repeated in the 1939-45 War, although there was a minor rise noticeable in the earlier and mid-war years (1940-43).

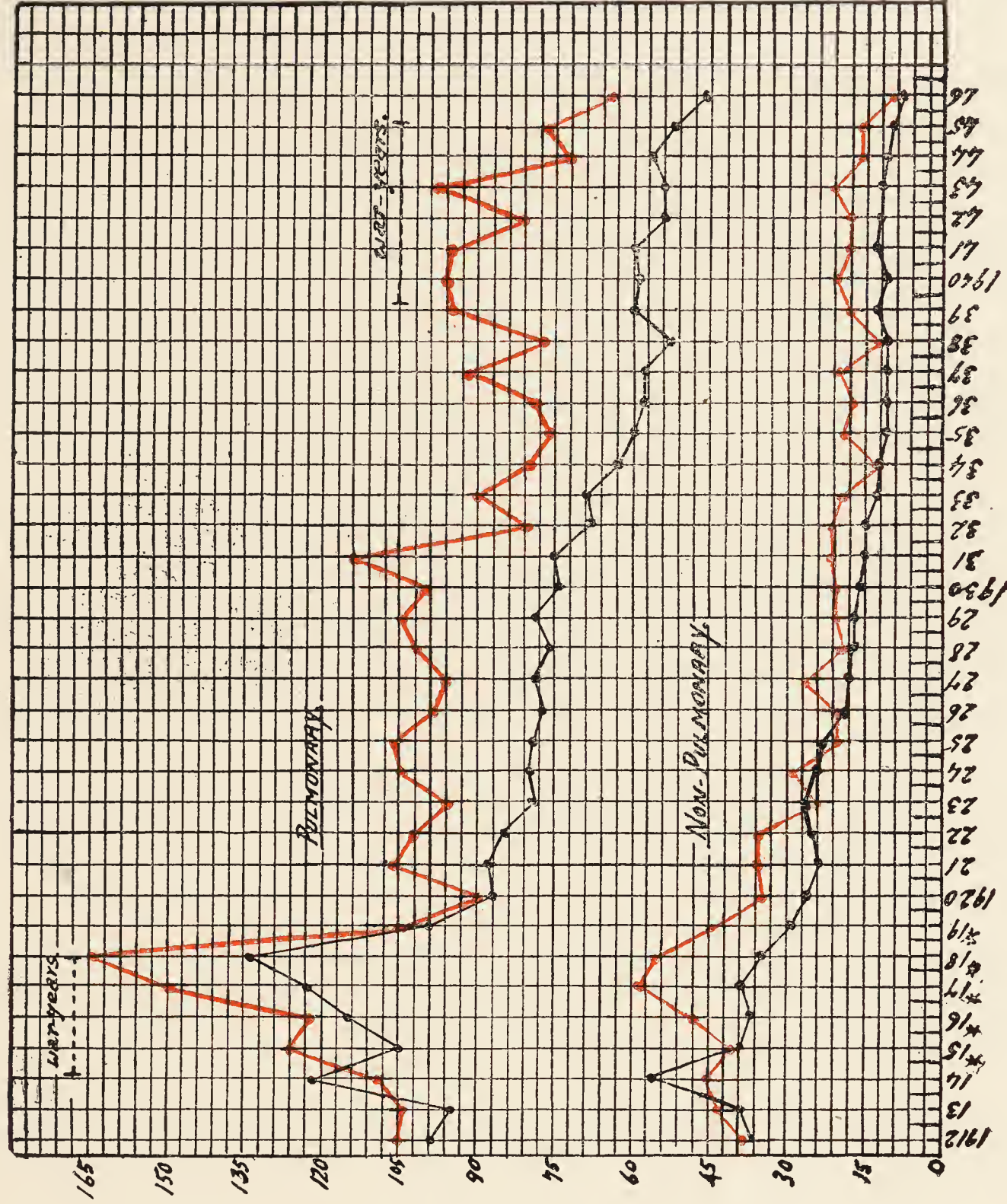
2. The steady decline in death-rates both from pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis since 1918 in England and Wales has been less obvious in Hull, the decline that is noticeable having been also more irregular.

3. In the decade 1921-30, there was comparatively no decline in pulmonary deaths in Hull, the rate remaining approximately at or around 100 per 100,000 of the population.

4. The downward trend in deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis since the first World War has continued with only slight check to the decline in the period 1935-37, and in the earlier and mid-war years (1940-43).

5. During the past 3 years there has been a decline in deaths in Hull from both forms of tuberculosis, in comparison more rapid and greater than the decline in the country as a whole.

TUBERCULOSIS IN KINGSTON UPON HULL MORTALITY PER 100,000 POPULATION



* Civilian population only.

Kingston upon Hull

England and Wales

The total number of deaths from all types of tuberculosis in 1946 (207) nearly equalled the record low figure (202) for 1944. The death-rate per 1,000 of the population for pulmonary disease (0·64) and for non-pulmonary disease (0·10) were the lowest yet recorded in the City.

In comparison with the corresponding rates for England and Wales, death-rates for tuberculosis in Hull remained high as in former years, but to no single factor—social and housing conditions, types of industry, level of real wages, etc.—could the cause be attributed save that similar death-rates were recorded for most other industrial centres and large ports, tuberculosis, apparently, flourishing in such environments.

If the broad view is taken, it is gratifying to note from the Table that the death-rate resulting from tuberculosis in 1946, in addition to being the lowest on record, is less than half the death-rates in 1906 and 1916, less than two-thirds of the rate in 1926, and has become reduced nearly to three-quarters of the corresponding rate for 1936.

Deaths from tuberculosis in 1946 were 6·0 per cent. of deaths from all causes in the City, compared with 9·8 in 1916.

Tuberculous Meningitis. Deaths from tuberculous meningitis numbered 19 in 1946, and included two deaths where meningitis was a terminal event in already established tuberculous disease elsewhere in the body.

There is, therefore, a welcome tendency towards diminution of incidence of this grave type of tuberculosis compared with the average figure during the past three years and with the average (24) during the earlier war years 1940–43, when the child population at risk was considerably reduced by evacuation, etc.

In 3 out of 4 of meningitis deaths, the infection has been initially transplanted into the respiratory tract as a result of massive infection from outside—usually from an infected adult in the home or family circle. The remainder of the deaths are due to alimentary infection from an infected milk supply.

In 1946, infection was traced directly, in 9 cases, to an adult source in the household of the victim of the disease. There is no doubt that the infecting source would have been traceable in a larger proportion of cases had all “contacts” been examined. Unfortunately, despite examination being freely offered, more than half of the persons concerned did not avail themselves of the opportunity.

85 per cent. of the deaths from tuberculous meningitis in 1946 occurred at pre-school or school age (0–15 years).

This annual toll of young lives is tragic and unnecessary, since meningitis is a preventable disease, its eradication dependent on our efforts to control or abolish those two great sources of infection—the sputum of phthisical persons and the milk from tuberculous cows.

Notifications. The numbers of notifications sent to the Medical Officer of Health each year since 1941 are given below :—

YEAR	PRIMARY		OTHERS		Total
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
1941	309	62	58	6	435
1942	347	69	49	10	475
1943	355	91	115	20	581
1944	322	66	102	33	523
1945	365	72	115	21	573
1946	384	68	117	22	591

The number of cases notified in any particular year is a measure of the amount of tuberculous disease that is being brought to light in that year and may be compared with the numbers notified in previous years. Notifications do not necessarily reveal, however, the actual incidence of tuberculosis that occurs in a community.

Having regard to the population changes since 1941, the above figures of notified cases show comparatively little variation each year, the total for 1946 being only 14 per cent. above the mean of the five-year period 1941–45.

There was a general trend towards increased notifications in the past six years, the significance of which has already been discussed in a preceding section.

TABLE XXV

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930—SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS

FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS													
Age Periods	NUMBER OF PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS OF NEW CASES											Total Notifications (i.e., including cases previously notified by other doctors)	
	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and up- wards		Total
Pulmonary—													
Males	—	10	2	5	23	47	45	25	44	19	8	228	
Females	1	4	—	1	33	38	36	25	13	3	2	156	
Non-Pulmonary—													
Males	1	7	3	4	5	3	7	4	1	—	1	36	
Females	2	6	4	6	4	4	2	1	3	—	—	32	
Total	4	27	9	16	65	92	90	55	61	22	11	452	
....												591	

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the period from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1946, otherwise than by formal notification.

Age Periods	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and upwards	Total Cases
Pulmonary—												
Males	—	1	—	1	3	6	5	1	8	1	1	27
Females	—	—	—	1	—	8	5	1	—	1	1	17
Non-Pulmonary—												
Males	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Females	—	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	6
Total	1	3	—	4	5	18	10	2	8	2	2	55

SOURCE OF INFORMATION	No. OF CASES	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Death Returns { From Local Registrars	9	4
Transferable Deaths from Registrar General	—	—
Posthumous Notifications	2	2
Transfers from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	33	5
Other sources	—	—
	44	11

Dispensary System. The notified cases attend at one of the two dispensaries, unless arrangements are made for receiving treatment elsewhere.

Of the 452 cases notified, a number were moribund at the time of notification, whilst others were either removed to institutions for treatment or remained under the care of their own medical attendants. The balance, numbering 397, attended the dispensaries. Besides these, 1,506 suspected cases or contacts attended the dispensaries, making 1,903 new patients who came for diagnosis or to have the appropriate treatment arranged; the corresponding numbers for 1945 and 1938 were respectively, 1,475 and 1,688.[†]

Of the total for 1946, 376 were diagnosed as cases of definite tuberculosis, 1,497 were considered not to be suffering from active tuberculosis, and 30 were kept under observation. Of the 30 cases still under observation at the end of the year, 6 were found to be tuberculous and 24 to be non-tuberculous.

Sources of New Cases. 461 were contacts of other cases, 1,043 were sent by private practitioners or from the General Dispensary, 262 from Municipal Hospitals, School Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Departments, Mass Radiography Unit, etc., and 137 were sent from other sources, *e.g.*, the Ministry of Pensions, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Medical Boards, Army, Navy, and Air Force Services, Voluntary Hospitals, etc.

Examination of Contacts. The following table shows the number of new contacts examined by the Medical Officers of the Tuberculosis Department during 1946 and previous years :—

<i>Year</i>					<i>No. of Contacts</i>
1938	....	....	....	....	624
1941	....	....	....	....	230
1942	....	....	....	....	291
1943	....	....	....	....	369
1944	....	....	....	....	371
1945	....	....	....	....	418
1946	....	....	....	....	461

Of the 461 contacts in 1946, 4 were found to be definitely tuberculous at the first examination and 13 later; 92 were considered to be non-tuberculous at the first examination and 346 subsequently; the other 6 were among those under observation at the end of the year.

The percentage of definite cases of tuberculosis found on routine contact examinations and, subsequently, in a period of medical supervision extending over one year, was thus 3·7.

It is all the more unsatisfactory, therefore, that the number of new contacts examined was small, being in a proportion of approximately one contact examined for each newly-notified case. Many more cases of previously unsuspected disease, and at a stage favourable to treatment, would be found if all contacts were examined.

However, the figures for contact examinations have steadily improved since 1941–42, when the low numbers reflected the unsettled conditions in this City during the mid-war years.

Apathy, fear, inability to spare the necessary time, are among the reasons for this relative failure of members of a family to attend for contact examination, which, as previously, is freely offered to all in the household where a case of tuberculosis has been discovered.

All contacts attending are examined both clinically and radiologically, X-ray of the chest being the most certain method of determining the presence or absence of tuberculous disease in those who have been exposed to the risk of it.

Of the new cases sent by practitioners, 51 were diagnosed definitely before they came to the dispensaries, and 992 were sent for diagnosis. Of these, 133 were diagnosed as tuberculous, 840 as non-tuberculous, and 19 were kept under observation at the end of the year.

In 1946, 95 per cent. of new cases sent by general practitioners were for diagnosis, as compared with 97 per cent. in 1945, and an average of less than 80 per cent. in the years before the war. This, again, shows that the diagnostic facilities available at the Dispensaries are being more frequently used by practitioners, who are often in a position to detect tuberculosis in its early stages and on whom a Tuberculosis Service relies first and foremost in its task of "case-finding."

1946 was the first year on record in which more than 1,000 new cases were sent by private practitioners to the Dispensaries for diagnosis or for treatment. This figure has more than doubled itself since 1941 and is 20–25 per cent. greater than the average number of patients referred in the immediate pre-war years.

The importance of close co-operation with general practitioners cannot be over-estimated and the policy of this Department continues to be directed towards that end.

In the following table, the 376 cases diagnosed as tuberculous at the end of the year are classified according to age, sex, and whether pulmonary or non-pulmonary :—

Age Periods	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50 and over	Totals		
							1946	1945	1938
Pulmonary—									
Males	13	26	56	32	30	35	192	173	162
Females	5	31	56	29	13	6	140	136	108
Non-Pulmonary—									
Males	8	5	5	2	1	2	23	31	38
Females	4	9	6	—	—	2	21	18	38
1946	30	71	123	63	44	45	376	—	—
1945	35	70	104	62	42	45	—	358	—
1938	40	60	96	61	43	46	—	—	346

Stages of the Disease. The 376 definite cases were classified as follows :—

PULMONARY—

* {	Class T.B. minus	Cure or definite improvement	....	....	129
	Class T.B. plus-group 1	reasonably to be expected	....	....	17
	Class T.B. plus-group 2	Doubtful if curable, but improvable	....	....	147
	Class T.B. plus-group 3	Neither curable nor improvable	....	....	39

NON-PULMONARY	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	44
									376

* It will be noted that of 332 Pulmonary cases 61% were "Tb. positive" cases ("open tuberculosis").

The numbers of cases on the Dispensary and Notification Registers during 1946 and previous years have been :—

Year	New Cases notified	Number on Dispensary Register, 31st December	Examinations	Total Home Visits by Tuberculosis Nurses
1938	477	1,252	8,777	13,469
1941	371	1,181	3,919	11,663
1942	416	1,239	4,785	11,195
1943	446	1,094	5,752	12,235
1944	388	1,111	6,446	12,974
1945	437	1,239	6,911	12,818
1946	452	1,387	7,736	12,480

Visits by Tuberculosis Nurses. The Tuberculosis Nurses paid 12,480 visits to the homes of tuberculous patients, of which 324 were made in accordance with the requirements of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

X-ray Examinations. During 1946, 3,156 X-ray examinations were made in connection with dispensary work, compared with 2,637 in 1945, and 1,804 in 1938. Together with 222 “screen” examinations, this makes a total of 3,378 cases in which radiology was used either for diagnosis or as a means of estimating progress.

In 1946, one X-ray examination was made for every 2·3 attendances, a ratio which has increased from 1 in 2·4 for 1945, and 1 in 2·7 for 1944, and has exactly doubled itself since 1938.

Sputum Examinations. Of 3,214 specimens of sputum sent from the Dispensaries to the City Laboratories for examination, 544 were positive and 2,670 negative.

The ratio of sputum examinations to attendances at the Dispensaries was 1 in 2·4 for 1946, and has, therefore, altered little, if at all, since 1943 and remains more than double the ratio for 1938, which was 1 test for every 5 attendances.

This invaluable diagnostic test has been done, hitherto, by microscopical examination of ordinary “smear” preparations. Through the kind services of Mr. Bagnall, City Bacteriologist, we have now access, in addition, to cultural

methods of detecting the tubercle bacillus in sputum, which will undoubtedly increase the efficiency of this particular test in tuberculosis work. (See also City Hospital Laboratory Return, page 117.)

The number of specimens of sputum examined by the City Bacteriologist during the year was 4,165 ; 743 were positive and 3,422 were negative. These figures include specimens sent by private practitioners and from the After-Care Colony.

Isolation of Infectious Cases. The Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172, provides for the compulsory removal to hospital of infectious cases of pulmonary tuberculosis who cannot be isolated properly at home. No legal action has been necessary under this section.

The Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. No action was necessary under these regulations, which empower the Authority to prohibit an infectious case of tuberculosis from engaging in the milk trade.

Light Treatment. Tuberculous patients in need of light treatment are referred to the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic ; 33 were so referred during 1946 and they made 779 attendances.

Yorkshire Children's Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside. Children suffering from tuberculous bones and joints are admitted to this hospital for treatment when beds become available.

The following cases were treated during 1946 :—

AGE	0-5					5-15					Total
LESION	Knee	Foot	Hip Joint	Spine	Hands	Knee	Foot	Hip Joint	Spine	Hands	
In Institution, 1st Jan., 1946	—	1	1	1	—	4	—	3	2	—	12
Admitted during 1946	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	4
Totals	—	1	1	3	—	4	—	4	3	—	16
Discharged during 1946	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	2	3	—	9
Remaining in 31st Dec., 1946	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	7

The following table gives, in summary form, the present condition of those patients who have been discharged from Kirbymoorside from the 1st January, 1926, to the 31st December, 1946, after receiving treatment there :—

AGE	0-5					5-15					Total
Condition at end of 1946	Knee	Foot	Hip Joint	Spine	Hands	Knee	Foot	Hip Joint	Spine	Hands	
Arrested	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4
Quiescent	1	1	1	1	—	5	1	7	3	—	20
Improved	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
Still Active	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost sight of	1	—	3	2	—	3	—	1	3	—	13
Recovered	4	—	5	3	1	13	1	12	8	—	47
Died	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	4	4	—	12
Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	2	—	7
Total	6	1	11	10	1	25	3	25	24	—	106

The average stay of patients discharged during 1946 was 368.2 days.

After-Care and Provision of Extra Nourishment. In 1946, 23 new applications for assistance were made to the After-Care Committee, most of which were for help towards the provision of extra nourishment. The Committee has also had many calls on its services to provide bed and bedding for tuberculous patients, to assist with railway fares for visiting children in outside Sanatoria, etc. and in divers other ways. This Department brings to the notice of the Committee all cases whose circumstances are so straitened that they require help in obtaining extra nourishment, bed and bedding, surgical appliances, etc. Due to a variety of causes, economical and social, fewer cases have required this Committee's help in 1946 and in recent years, than in the period prior to the last war.

Motor-watching. This enterprise continued to progress in 1946, concurrently with the increased amount of motor-traffic and part-relaxation of petrol restrictions since 1944, when six to eight men were employed.

In 1946, 15 to 20 tuberculous men were permanently employed on car or cycle parks in the City, and the number is steadily increasing.

Being a valuable rehabilitative measure for the employment of certain tuberculous men and youths, motor-watching is a project that deserves the full support of the public and the authorities.

After-Care Colony. The Colony at Walkington remained full during most of the year, an average of over 20 colonists being constantly in residence. Once again, Hull men were in a great minority, but London County Council continued to send cases, many of whom, however, were men unable to engage usefully in out-of-doors work but who required physical rest in country surroundings.

Scheme of Allowances for Tuberculous Patients. In accordance with the provisions of Memorandum 266/T of the Ministry of Health, dated April, 1943, careful and sympathetic consideration was given to 163 applications received during the year. Of these, 135 applicants were granted allowances amounting to £7,606 15s. 0d. (during the financial year 1st April, 1946, to 31st March, 1947). The remaining 28 cases were considered unsuitable either on medical grounds or because income was in excess of the scale permitted in accordance with the Memorandum.

In the opinion of the Senior Tuberculosis Officer, the operation of the scheme for the granting of allowances under Memorandum 266/T, has materially assisted in the treatment and rehabilitation of cases suffering from tuberculosis by lessening the patients' financial anxieties whilst undergoing treatment, and by helping to bridge the gap between their leaving hospital and their return to remunerative employment.

In December, 1946, the scale of allowances for dependent children was raised considerably from the original standards set out in Memorandum 266/T, in 1943. This action was timely and necessary since the financial assistance rendered to families under the Scheme is not over-generous and the amount of assistance was lagging behind the upward direction in the cost of living index.

Pneumothorax Clinic. The work of this Clinic, which was commenced in May, 1943, in order to relieve pressure of work at the Sanatorium, continued on an increasing scale during 1946; 612 attendances were made at the Clinic held at the Anlaby Road Hospital on Thursday mornings.

The Tuberculosis Department is again indebted to Dr. D. L. Macrae Tod, Medical Officer of the Anlaby Road Hospital, for facilitating the use of accommodation, X-ray apparatus, etc.

Mass Miniature Radiography. The year 1946 saw the advent of Mass Miniature Radiography in Hull, the services of the Leeds Unit with medical, technical and clerical staff being made available to the workers and citizens of the City during the months of September and October.

The response from managements and employees of industrial undertakings was excellent ; attendances at the sessions for the general public exceeded all expectations.

In all, during the two months, 10,732 persons voluntarily submitted themselves to examination. 144 men and women were subsequently referred by the Medical Officer in charge of the Unit to the Tuberculosis Dispensaries for further investigation of an abnormality found as a result of chest X-ray examination ; in addition 2 others were referred by their own doctors directly.

Of the 144 persons, 38 had active pulmonary tuberculosis requiring treatment ; 83 had inactive disease requiring further observation ; 14 were discharged as non-tuberculous, and 9 declined to attend for examination.

The 38 active cases included 30 males and 8 females. The lung disease that was revealed was " open " (sputum positive), in 14 men and 2 women, and " closed " (sputum negative or absent) in 16 men and 6 women.

The following table sets out the results of the Unit's work in Hull :—

Number of Persons X-rayed	Total Cases referred to Dispensaries	Cases referred to Dispensaries per 1,000 cases X-rayed				
		Total referred	Total attended	"Active "	" Inactive " requiring further observation	Discharged as Non- Tuberculous
10,732	144	13·4	12·6	3·5	7·7	1·3

For comparative purposes, a summary of the Unit's work during 1946, extracted from the Medical Officer's report, is appended :—

Total Number of Persons X-rayed in Seven Areas (including Hull)	Number of Cases of Tuberculosis referred to Dispensaries per 1,000 cases X-rayed		
	Total	"Active "	" Observation "
45,378	11·3	1·5	9·8

In addition to cases of tuberculosis, a considerable number of persons with various non-tuberculous pulmonary, cardiac, and gastric conditions were referred by the Unit directly to their private Doctors during September and October, for further investigation, and treatment where necessary.

Clinical Research and Investigation. The following papers by members of the Medical Staff were published in 1946 :—

1. Graphite Pneumokoniosis complicated by cavitation due to necrosis. (L. Dunner and D. J. T. Bagnall ; British Journal of Radiology, April, 1946).
2. Pneumokoniosis in Dockers dealing with Grain and Seeds. (L. Dunner, R. Hermon, D. J. T. Bagnall ; British Journal of Radiology, December, 1946).
3. Reflections on Occupational influences and requirements in the Tuberculous. (R. Hardy ; Medical Press and Circular, 30th January, 1946).

THE KINGSTON UPON HULL SANATORIUM, COTTINGHAM.

Dr. S. R. Jamieson has been responsible for the following report from information compiled by the Acting Medical Superintendent, Dr. Nigel W. Roberts.

MEDICAL STAFF :

Acting Medical Superintendent—NIGEL W. ROBERTS, M.D., D.P.H.

(from 16th February, 1945)

Deputy Medical Superintendent—C. D. PRESTON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

(returned from war service 1st November, 1945)

General Survey. Admissions to the Sanatorium have been, almost without exception, pulmonary cases, and the available beds have been fully occupied. It has been more and more difficult to maintain an adequate nursing and domestic staff; non-residents now exceed in number the resident staff, and male nursing orderlies and male domestic workers have been engaged. Owing to this serious shortage, a ward of 38 beds remained closed throughout the year.

Artificial pneumothorax treatment has been extensively used, and this has involved increased work for doctors, nurses and the radiographer. The services of Mr. P. R. Allison, Ch.M., F.R.C.S., Consulting Thoracic Surgeon, have been available throughout the year, and are referred to below.

Residential Treatment. As shown in Table XXVI, 109 patients were in residence at the Sanatorium at the beginning of 1946; 166 were admitted during the year, the discharges numbered 176 and 70 remained under treatment on the 31st December. There were 29 fatal cases during the year, compared with 23 in 1945, and 30 in 1938.

There was 1 case under observation on 1st January, and 3 such cases were admitted during the year. Of these, one adult was found not to be suffering from tuberculosis and was discharged; the other observation case remained in the Sanatorium at the end of the year.

TABLE XXVI

		In the Sanatorium on 1st Jan.	Admissions during the year	Discharges during the year	Died in the Sanatorium during the year	In the Sanatorium on 31st Dec.
Number of doubtfully Tuberculous cases admitted for observation	Adult Males	1	2	3	—	—
	Adult Females	—	1	1	—	—
	Children	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	1	3	4	—	—
Number of definitely Tuberculous patients admitted for treatment	Adult Males	64	92	107	17	32
	Adult Females	43	70	65	12	36
	Children	1	1	—	—	2
	Total	108	163	172	29	70
GRAND TOTALS		109	166	176	29	70

The admissions were classified as under :—

	Classification	Adult Males	Adult Females	Children	Totals		
					1946	1945	1938
Pulmonary	T.B. Minus	13	9	—	22	39	48
	T.B. + 1	9	1	—	10	15	12
	T.B. + 2	63	57	1	121	143	143
	T.B. + 3	6	3	—	9	10	5
Non-Pulmonary	Bones and Joints	—	—	—	—	2	5
	Abdominal	—	—	—	—	—	14
	Other Organs	1	—	—	1	1	2
	Peripheral Glands	—	—	—	—	—	8
	Observation	2	1	—	3	1	26
	Totals	94	71	1	166	209	263

Consultants. Mr. R. B. Blair, F.R.C.S., visited the Sanatorium as Orthopædic Surgeon and examined 8 cases submitted for his opinion, and Dr. R. R. Simpson dealt with the special ear, nose and throat work, the number of examinations being 167.

Thoracic Surgery. During the year Mr. Allison visited the Sanatorium on 11 occasions for consultations and operations. The arrangement continued by which cases for major surgery are transferred to Pinder Fields Emergency Hospital, Wakefield.

In addition to Sanatorium cases, Mr. Allison is available to see patients referred from private practitioners, hospitals or tuberculosis dispensaries.

SUMMARY OF CASES DEALT WITH IN 1946—

Cases from Sanatorium Wards—seen for the first time	....	....	....	64
subsequently reviewed	....	....	....	133
Cases submitted from Tuberculosis Dispensary—seen for the first time	....			5
subsequently reviewed	....			4
Cases submitted from other Hull Hospitals	....	....	....	1
Operations performed at Cottingham—Completion of thoracoplasty	....			—
Phrenic crush	....	....	....	11
Thoracoscopy-adhesiotomy	....			54
Bronchoscopy	....	....	....	2
Phrenic avulsion	....	....	....	1
				<hr/>
				275

There were 10 cases in which major treatment was completed at Pinder Fields Emergency Hospital :—

Thoracoplasty	....	....	....	4
Drainage of empyema		....	....	1
Drainage of lung cavity		....	....	1
Thoracoscopy	....	....	....	2
Extra pleural strip	....	....	....	1
Pneumonectomy	....	....	....	1
				<hr/>
				10
				<hr/>

Artificial Pneumothorax Treatment. Attention is drawn to the use of the Sanatorium by "out-patients" who come for regular pneumothorax refills, involving a corresponding call upon the services of the medical and nursing staffs and of the X-ray Department.

Comparative figures of these attendances are :—

	1946	1945	1938
Number attending as " out-patients "	58	73	18
Refills given to " out-patients "	828	1,241	167

The pneumothorax work in the Sanatorium wards also continues to be of importance.

SUMMARY OF ALL PNEUMOTHORAX TREATMENT

Year	Pneumothoraces induced	Total of Refills given	Refills given to " out-patients "
1938	13	615	167 (27% of total)
1939	15	903	(not available)
1944	37	2,566	1,148 (45% of total)
1945	44	2,913	1,241 (43% of total)
1946	38	2,217	828 (37% of total)

X-ray Examinations. The routine chest skiagrams of members of the staff was 73.

Year	Total Examinations including screenings	Films taken	Routine Staff Films
1938	451	386	24
1939	1,444	535	31
1944	3,239	521	43
1945	3,738	688	126
1946	2,992	769	73

Sputum Examinations. Since 1941, sputum specimens have been examined in the laboratory at the City Hospital. In addition, an increasing number of other laboratory investigations are performed there for the Sanatorium wards. Particulars are given in page 117.

Dental Treatment. The dental surgeon paid 12 visits to the Sanatorium, and 88 cases were seen. The work done included 72 extractions, 48 fillings, and 21 scalings and other operations.

Occupational Therapy. Facilities under this heading are at present inadequate. As soon as accommodation and staff are available, occupational therapy will be incorporated in the Sanatorium routine.

The Sanatorium School. With rare exceptions, no patient of school age has been admitted in recent years. The School has remained closed as from 31st May, 1941.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The information contained in this section has been supplied by Dr. Ronald J. Barlee, Senior Clinical Medical Officer of the Mill Street Clinic.

The following table gives particulars of the new cases and attendances for 1946 and previous years :—

MALES

Year	NEW CASES					ATTENDANCES		
	Total	Syphilis	Gonorrhœa	Other Venereal Disease	Not Venereal Disease	Total	At . Medical Sessions	For Intermediate treatment
1938	1,019	109	477	52	381	24,091	13,707	10,384
1941	720	96	373	50	201	9,192	9,173	19
1942	704	105	302	89	208	9,511	9,463	48
1943	1,170	164	336	124	546	11,187	10,895	292
1944	1,216	136	387	85	608	10,394	10,253	141
1945	1,710	151	582	74	903	12,844	12,703	141
1946	2,418	160	817	157	1,284	16,742	16,690	52

FEMALES

1938	136	41	55	—	40	7,881	5,719	2,162
1941	252	29	65	—	158	3,463	3,435	28
1942	244	51	53	1	139	4,022	3,880	142
1943	407	93	75	3	236	5,628	5,511	117
1944	546	150	138	1	257	7,665	7,645	20
1945	488	91	130	1	266	8,751	8,716	35
1946	422	127	92	1	202	8,204	8,204	7

Comparing the total attendances for 1945 and 1946 those of men show an increase of 30·3 per cent. and of women a decrease of 6·1 per cent. whilst there has been a decrease of 63·1 per cent. in the number of male attendances for intermediate treatment, and an increase of 31·4 per cent. in the attendances at the medical sessions. In the case of women there has been a decrease of 80 per cent. in the attendances for intermediate treatment, and a decrease of 5·8 per cent. in the attendances at the medical sessions. The attendance of new cases in men shows an increase of 41·4 per cent. and in women a decrease of 13·5 per cent.

13 medical sessions were held each week throughout the year. Two of these are special sessions intended solely for women and children who are sent to the Clinic from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. In a few cases, where women patients have expressed the desire to see a woman doctor, they also have been allowed to attend during these special sessions.

696 persons were still under treatment or observation at the end of the year.

The tracing of contacts appears to be progressing satisfactorily. In addition, there is no doubt that the presence of an almoner social worker is of great assistance to the patients and prevents a good deal of defaulting. She interviews all new female patients, and old patients can and do bring their difficulties to her.

Unfortunately, there is no follow-up scheme in respect of males, but the majority of the men are very anxious to persuade their sources of infection to attend.

Congenital Syphilis. 27 new cases of congenital syphilis came under treatment during the year. Treatment is specially important in these cases in order to prevent the blindness, deafness, or insanity which may ensue.

Free Supply of Arsenobenzene Compounds. In 1946, the names of 26 medical practitioners were on the list to receive free supplies of arsenobenzene compounds; 5 applied for supplies during the year and 68 doses were issued. In addition, 20 doses were issued for use in the Hull Royal Infirmary, 180 in the Beverley Road Hospital, 40 in the Anlaby Road Hospital, and 1,460 in the Special Out-Patient Department of the Hull Royal Infirmary.

Pathological Examinations. The extent to which medical practitioners availed themselves of the facilities provided for pathological examinations, carried out by the Pathologist (*see* page 106), is shown in the subjoined statement, which also gives particulars of specimens sent from institutions such as the Hull Royal Infirmary, the Victoria Children's Hospital, and the Anlaby Road and the Beverley Road Hospitals, and from the Clinic.

			Wasser- mann's	Gono- cocci	Spiro- chætes	Other	Total		
							1946	1945	1938
From Private Medical Practitioners	....	....	89	9	1	32	131	146	611
From Public Institutions	....	....	3,088	663	11	5,583	9,345	6,708	2,558
From the Venereal Diseases Clinic	....	....	3,184	3,277	284	2,342	9,087	8,230	3,313
Totals :	1946	....	6,361	3,949	296	7,957	18,563	—	—
	1945	....	4,828	3,731	195	6,330	—	15,084	—
	1938	....	4,164	2,258	59	1	—	—	6,482

Detailed particulars of the work done at or in connection with the Clinic will be found in Table XXVII.

To enable Port Health Officers, when inspecting ships, to furnish a supply of notices for the crews, stating the address of the treatment centre for Venereal Diseases and the hours of the Clinics, cards are printed in the languages of the 11 different countries from which the greater number of seamen come who frequent the port. For the translations on the cards the Department is indebted to the various Consuls.

TABLE XXVII

RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE MILL STREET
TREATMENT CENTRE FOR VENEREAL DISEASES DURING THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1946

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorr- hoea		Conditions other than Venereal		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Persons—										
1. Under treatment or observa- tion at the beginning of year.....	161	204	2	—	104	112	72	35	339	351
2. Removed from register during any previous year who returned during the year under report for treatment or obser- vation for same infection	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
3. Dealt with for first time (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from :										
Syphilis, primary	84	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	28
,, secondary	27	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	28
,, latent in 1st year of infection	24	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	44
,, all later stages	18	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	7
,, congenital.....	7	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	20
Soft Chancre	—	—	157	1	—	—	—	—	157	1
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	810	84	—	—	810	84
,, later	—	—	—	—	7	8	—	—	7	8
Conditions other than Venereal	—	—	—	—	—	—	1284	202	1284	202
4. Dealt with for first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other centres for the same infection	132	20	5	—	67	—	131	5	335	25

TABLE XXVII—Continued

[illegible]

TABLE XXVII—*Continued*

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Out-Patients' attendances—										
(a) For individual attention of the medical officers	6224	5602	105	4	5992	1847	4369	751	16690	8204
(b) For intermediate treatment, <i>e.g.</i> , irrigation, dressings	15	7	—	—	19	—	18	—	52	7
	6239	5609	105	4	6011	1847	4387	751	16742	8211
In-Patients—										
(a) Total number of patients admitted during the year	48	60	18	—	29	10	—	—	95	70
(b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given	443½	813	234	—	113½	34	—	—	791	847
	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of cases of Congenital Syphilis in Item 3 above, classified according to age periods	3	14	—	2	2	3	2	1	7	20
	Microscopical				Serum Tests					
	For Spirochetes		For Gonococci		Wassermann		Gonorrhoea			
Pathological Work at the Clinic— No. of specimens examined by the medical officers of the treatment centre	—		2,609		—		—			

LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXHIBITION

The above exhibition, which was designed to illustrate the wide range, importance and communal value of the local services, and their growth, cost and benefits, was an unqualified success. The exhibition was held during the period from 8th February to 2nd March, in the Mortimer Art Gallery, City Hall, Hull.

Contributions by the Health Department were concerned particularly with :—

- (1) efforts being made to reduce neo-natal mortality due to prematurity ;
- (2) clearance of slum areas and the re-housing of displaced persons ;
- (3) extermination of insect pests and the control of rat infestation ;
- (4) the inspection and sampling of foods and drugs ;
- (5) the lighting and ventilation of factories, shops, places of entertainment, etc. ;
- (6) drainage and sanitation, and apparatus for testing.

The central feature, upon which the above contributions have an important bearing, directed the attention of the visitors to the comparison of living conditions and mortality rates of the present time and those of 75 years ago.



SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

REPORT OF THE
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR 1946

KINGSTON UPON HULL EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Chairman—

Alderman D. C. LISTER, J.P.

Deputy-Chairman—

Councillor J. G. E. TESKEY-KING.

Welfare Sub-Committee.

Chairman—

Councillor J. G. E. TESKEY-KING.

Deputy-Chairman—

Alderman D. C. LISTER, J.P.

Alderman J. G. HEWETT, J.P.

Councillor H. J. BARNEY.

Councillor G. E. BRINT.

Councillor L. ROSEN.

Councillor L. SCIENCE.

Councillor (Mrs.) F. D. SMITH.

Mrs. L. BELL.

THE RIGHT REV. AUX. BISHOP OF MIDDLESBROUGH

Mrs. L. A. HOLMES.

Mr. E. T. JACKSON.

Director of Education—

R. C. MOORE, M.A., M.Sc., M.Ed.

STAFF OF SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

at 31st December, 1946

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer

NICOLAS GEBBIE, M.D., D.P.M., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health (School Health Service)

J. MORRISON, O.B.E. (Mil.), M.C., M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officers regularly employed in the Service

Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

DORIS G. SHARVELLE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

WILLIAM J. HUTCHINSON, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

GEOFFREY R. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

KATHLEEN A. WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H.

WILLIAM FLEMING, M.B., B.Ch.

BERNARD N. EEDY, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

CYRIL G. WOOLGROVE, M.B., Ch.B.

CHRISTINE N. R. CINCIO, M.B., Ch.B.

Medical Officers employed temporarily in the Service

FRANCES WILSON MOYES, M.B., Ch.B.

EDWIN FRANK DEACON, L.M.S.S.A.

Specialist Officers

Ophthalmic Section : K. DEAN FOGGITT, M.B., Ch.B., D.O., D.O.M.S.

Orthopaedic Section : R. BERTRAM BLAIR, M.B., F.R.C.S.

J. F. GILL, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

Aural Section : T. RITCHIE RODGER, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S.

R. R. SIMPSON, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

X-Ray Section : J. E. BANNEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.M.R.E., F.F.R.

R. H. HERMON, M.B., Ch.B., D.M.R.E.

Rheumatism and Heart Section : D. C. MUIR, M.D., F.R.C.P.

(Hon.) J. W. BROWN, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Dental Officers

Senior Dental Officer : DAVID A. S. MARTIN, L.R.C.P. and S., L.R.F.P. and S., L.D.S.
ALLAN A. JONES, L.D.S. ERIC H. RUSHWORTH, L.D.S.

THOMAS H. ROBERTS, L.D.S. LLOYD B. WILSON, L.D.S.

JOHN W. TAIT, L.D.S.

Nursing Staff

Miss L. C. BOLTON.

Miss A. BENNETT.

Miss M. A. O. ROSE.

Miss J. L. A. BLOOMFIELD.

Mrs. O. SMITH.

Miss S. A. WILLIAMS.

Miss M. SUTHERLAND.

Miss M. D. CONSTANTINE.

Miss O. DEWSON.

Miss G. WILLIAMS.

Miss F. BEGBIE.

Miss J. L. STOW.

Miss E. T. LAING.

Orthopaedic Clinic and Special School Staff

Miss I. M. MATSON.

Dental Attendants

Miss H. ROBINSON.

Miss N. HAINES.

Miss E. M. LORRIMAR.

Miss D. A. MILLBANK.

Mrs. M. A. HODGSON.

Miss B. HEENAN.

Special Visitors

Cleanliness : Mrs. L. M. SPINK.

Clerical Staff

W. H. NELSON, *Senior Clerk.*

R. C. GRANT.

Miss M. M. HUNT.

Miss I. JIBSON.

Miss P. M. ROBERTSON.

Miss A. B. DRAKE.

Mrs. J. WOOD.

Miss J. M. COATES.

Miss G. M. ROEDER.

Miss M. ATKINSON.

Miss D. E. STONER.

Miss M. G. BAXTER.

Miss R. MOORE.

Miss P. LYONS.

Miss H. M. WILLOUGHBY.

Miss D. PEARSON.

Miss B. HARRISON.

INDEX

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE	PAGE
Camp School	167-8
Clinics	158-166
Co-ordination	155
Cost of School Health Service	152
Defective Vision and Squint	160
Dental Defects	157, 162
Ear Diseases	162
Education Committee	149
Educationally Sub-normal Children	169, 170
Following-up	157
Further Education, Handicapped Pupils	171
General Information	152
Health Education	172
Hospital Treatment	166
Infectious Disease	166
Light Treatment	166
Meals and Milk, Provision of	168
Medical Inspection	156
Mortality among Schoolchildren	167
Non-Maintained Schools	171
Nursery Schools	171
Nutrition	156
Open Air Education	167, 170
Orthopædic Clinic	164
Parents' Payments	171
Partially Sighted Children	171
Physically Handicapped Children	170
Physical Education	168
Rheumatism and Heart Clinic	165
School Hygiene	156
Special Schools	169
Staff	150
Summary of Work	152
Tables	173
Tonsils and Adenoids	162
Treatment	158
Tuberculosis	157
Uncleanliness	157

CITY OF KINGSTON UPON HULL

GENERAL INFORMATION.

	1946	1945
Population (estimated)	278,190	245,740
Maintained Primary and County Secondary Schools—		
Number of Schools	71	70
Number of Departments	143	140
Number on Rolls	41,786	41,526
Maintained Special Schools—		
Number of Schools	6	6
Number on Rolls	622	511
Cost of School Health Service—	1945-46	1944-45
Total Cost	£21,626	£18,951
Government Grant	£11,947	£10,329
Cost to Rates	£8,627	£7,460
Cost in terms of a Penny Rate	1.36d.	1.216d.

SUMMARY OF WORK.

	1946	1945
A. Medical Officers at Schools—		
Routine inspections at Primary, Secondary and Special Schools	12,776	8,339
Special inspections at Primary, Secondary and Special Schools	2	416
Re-inspections at Primary, Secondary and Special Schools	1,863	1,799
B. Medical Officers at Clinics—		
Inspections at Clinics	12,505	11,207
Re-inspections at Clinics (including Specialist Clinics)	19,098	18,545
Inspections under Employment of Children Bye-laws	651	501
Miscellaneous	276	203
C. Dental Officers—		
Routine inspections at Schools	50,224	46,086
Special inspections	896	702
Attendances for treatment	17,774	13,543
D. Nurses, Assistant Visitors, etc.—		
Visits to Schools	1,652	1,841
Examinations (including cleanliness inspections) in Schools	100,105	128,928
Visits to homes	12,364	16,548
Treatments of minor ailments in Clinics	104,887	95,062
Treatments of minor ailments at Special Schools	7,152	6,387
Treatments of orthopædic defects in Clinics	1,706	1,714
Treatment of orthopædic defects at Special Schools	6,298	6,912
E. School Clinics—		
Grand total of inspections and treatments, as detailed above	156,890	140,775

*To the Chairman and Members
of the Education Committee.*

Mr. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the report upon the work of the School Health Service in the City and County of Kingston upon Hull for the year ended 31st December, 1946.

Whilst the instructions of the Ministry of Education have been adhered to in the preparation of this report and in its presentation, the information herein contained is more comprehensive than was possible during the war years.

The shortage of Medical, Dental and Nursing staffs is gradually being overcome, but our inability to obtain the services of Physiotherapists continues to hamper the work of the orthopædic clinics and at the special school for physically defective children.

The health of the schoolchildren has remained good throughout the year, and no serious epidemic falls to be recorded.

The Education Act, 1944, has placed an added burden upon the staff of the School Health Service, and in the preparation of a scheme for the hospital treatment of schoolchildren Dr. J. Morrison has played a conspicuous part. He has given much thought to the special needs of the varying types of children involved and it is expected that at an early date the negotiations with the hospital authorities will be completed and the scheme in successful operation.

The Director of Education and his staff have been unfailing in their courtesy and help and the teachers and parents have co-operated willingly in the work of the School Health Service.

The Chairman and Members of the Welfare Sub-Committee of the Education Committee have maintained their personal interest in the work of the Department and to them and to all the members of the staff of the School Health Service I tender warm thanks.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

NICOLAS GEBBIE,

School Medical Officer.

Health Department,
Guildhall, Kingston upon Hull.
December, 1946.

It is possible this year to submit a Report on a more extensive scale than has been done since the report for 1938. The year 1946 was not a normal year, but as will be seen from the subject matter and the statistics published in the Report, a certain amount of progress towards normality was made. The prospects for 1947 are considerably brighter in most respects.

I.—STAFF

1. Details of the staff employed in the School Health Service on the 31st December, 1946, are printed on page 150. During the year there were many changes in medical staff and considerable use had to be made of part-time general practitioners. It should be appreciated that all of the Medical Officers whose names are shown in the summary were not employed for all of their time in School Health work. Actually, the number of sessions given by Medical Officers in December, 1946, was equivalent to the whole-time services of five officers.

The dental staff was considerably increased during the year, and a Senior Dental Officer was appointed.

In spite of several efforts, it was not found possible to secure the services of a psychotherapist for Child Guidance Clinic work; one who was appointed resigned before taking up duty.

A whole-time Ophthalmologist was appointed, and this certainly represents a gain in efficiency since it has not proved possible to obtain a sufficient number of sessions from part-time Ophthalmological Specialists in practice in the city.

The position in regard to other grades of staff is not so satisfactory. It is especially unsatisfactory in regard to physiotherapists. In 1939 six Physiotherapists were engaged on orthopædic work at clinics and at the Park Avenue Special School. In December, 1946, only one physiotherapist was available. Many attempts to obtain staff throughout the year failed to produce a single application. The result, of course, is that orthopædic work inside the framework of the School Health Service is in a considerably less satisfactory state than it was for many years before the war.

Difficulty has also been experienced in bringing the school nursing staff up to pre-war establishment.

It had been hoped that it would have been possible to make appointments of a speech therapist, an educational psychologist and a psychiatric social worker, but this has not been found possible.

II.—CO-ORDINATION

2. The scheme providing for the interavailability of clinic services between the various sections of the Public Health Department has operated successfully throughout the year. The staff of the School Health Service has undertaken a large amount of work in respect of sections of the population other than pupils in attendance at school. Reference to this work is made in various tables in this Report.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

SERVICE	Children under 5 years		Nursing and Expectant Mothers		Tuberculosis Dept. Patients		Other Cases		Totals	
	Cases	Attend.	Cases	Attend.	Cases	Attend.	Cases	Attend.	Cases	Attend.
Minor Ailments Treatment	873	5977	—	—	—	—	—	—	873	5977
Dental Treatment	54	73	510	1327	*1	*1	91	207	656	1608
Orthopædic Clinic	36	345	—	—	5	23	11	32	52	400
Ophthalmic Clinic	105	151	—	—	—	—	244	271	349	422
Aural Clinics	32	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	73
Rheumatism and Heart Clinic	6	12	—	—	—	—	7	7	13	19

* At School Clinics only. In addition, treatments were carried out by Dental Officers at the Tuberculosis Sanatorium during 12 half days.

Services provided for School Health Service

Service	Cases	Attendances
Artificial Light Treatment :—		
(a) At West Hull Clinic (M. & C.W.)	40	575
(b) At East Hull Combined Clinic	41	443
(c) At North Hull Combined Clinic	45	444
Orthopædic Clinic (East Hull)	52	157
do. (West Hull)	—	—
X-Ray Examinations	203	206
Treatment of Scabies	106	310
Treatment of Uncleanliness	2	2
Examination of Throat Swabs	49	50

III.—SCHOOL HYGIENE

3. For obvious reasons the state of school premises in Kingston upon Hull leaves much to be desired from the hygiene aspect. Not only has the city to contend with the situation created by the impossibility of maintaining structural and decorative conditions during the war but also with the serious damage due to enemy action, and the necessity to use temporary premises. Any observations relating to school premises would therefore be inappropriate in this year's Report.

IV.—MEDICAL INSPECTION

4. Figures relating to inspection are to be found in the Statistical Tables at the end of the Report.

V.—FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION

5. Figures relating to certain defects are to be found in the Statistical Tables.

Nutrition

6. The assessment of nutrition is not a scientific procedure and the number of Medical Officers involved serves to make comparisons useless. It can, however, be stated that the state of nutrition appears to be more satisfactory than in the years immediately prior to the war.

Assessment of Nutrition at Routine Inspections

	Excellent	Percentages			Bad
		Normal	Slightly Sub-normal		
Hull, 1938	17.9	62.6	18.3		1.2
Hull, 1939 to 31st August	16.9	63.8	18.4		0.9
Hull, 1939, Nov. to Dec.	13.7	60.6	24.7		1.0
Hull, 1946	7.1	79.3	13.4		0.2

Uncleanliness

7. Cleanliness inspections by nurses are undertaken in accordance with a scheme which embodies the requirements of the Education Act, 1944.

It is regretted that available statistics do not accurately present the position relating to cleanliness, for a variety of reasons, the discussion of which would occupy too much space.

Cleanliness Inspections—Total—84,002.

Findings	Individual Children	Percentage of School Roll
Nits present, but no vermin seen	3858	9.9
Vermin present	300	0.7
Dirty but no nits or vermin	120	0.3
Total	4278	10.9

Tuberculosis

8. The findings of the Tuberculosis Department in cases referred by the School Health Service are shown below.

Number of referred children who attended the Tuberculosis Clinics	75
Cases of definite Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1
Cases of definite Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3
Suspected cases to be kept under observation	6
Cases not suffering from Tuberculosis	65

Dental Defects

9. The findings at routine *medical* inspection are of comparatively little significance. A report by the Senior Dental Officer is embodied in Section VII and statistical information will be found in Table IV of the Ministry of Education Statistical Tables at the end of this Report.

VI.—FOLLOWING-UP

10. Shortage of nursing staff restricted this activity but 9,638 visits were made to homes in connection with defects found at medical inspection and in connection with the cleanliness scheme.

11. No legal proceedings with regard to uncleanliness were taken.

VII.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT

12. Statistics relating to the work in School Clinics are printed in various tables in this Report.

13. As regards clinic premises, the provision of improved facilities at two clinics which were considered unsuitable in 1938, has not been possible consequent upon the war. The possibility of acquiring new premises to be used for Child Guidance purposes and other special forms of treatment has received attention.

14. Several new lines of treatment which are projected have not been developed because of failure to obtain the highly specialised staff. These special forms of treatment include Child Guidance work, Speech Therapy and Orthoptic work.

15. The tables printed below illustrate the amount of work done in respect of non-school as well as school cases. Reference should also be made to the table on page 155.

WORK DONE IN SCHOOL CLINICS, 1946.

WORK UNDERTAKEN	CENTRAL CLINIC		WEST CLINIC		MORRILL STREET CLINIC		NORTH HULL CLINIC		AINTHORPE GROVE CLINIC		HOPEWELL ROAD CLINIC		TOTALS					
	Cases	Attend.	Cases	Attend.	Cases	Attend.	Cases	Attend.	Cases	Attend.	Cases	Attend.	School Cases		Non-School Cases		All Cases	
													Cases	Attend.	Cases	Attend.	Cases	Attend.
Inspection Work :—																		
1. Minor Ailments and General	3565	6897	3273	6167	3081	6436	1849	3860	—	—	1	13	11148	22438	621	935	11769	23373
2. Orthopædic	100	353	—	—	—	—	24	96	—	—	—	—	72	286	52	163	124	449
3. Refractions	681	902	636	785	529	665	245	288	—	—	—	—	1742	2218	349	422	2091	2640
4. Aural	606	1552	507	1216	300	1001	166	561	—	—	—	—	1547	4257	32	73	1579	4330
5. X-Rays	3	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	15	—	—	3	15
6. Rheumatism and Heart	58	266	—	—	40	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	382	13	19	98	401
7. Employment Cases	177	177	217	217	148	148	109	109	—	—	—	—	651	651	—	—	651	651
8. Education Subnormality	270	348	13	14	3	4	4	14	—	—	—	—	290	380	—	—	290	380
9. Miscellaneous	236	236	10	10	23	23	7	7	—	—	—	—	48	48	228	228	276	276
Treatment Work :—																		
1. Minor Ailments (including Aural)	2951	26445	3125	23386	3070	23082	2220	18039	1013	5003	920	8932	12426	98910	873	5977	13299	104887
2. Dental	4185	5393	3181	3732	3478	5251	1757	3398	—	—	—	—	11945	16166	656	1608	12601	17774
3. Orthopædic	83	1060	—	—	—	—	32	646	—	—	—	—	94	1469	21	237	115	1706
4. X-Rays	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	3

School Clinics, 1945-1946

Number of Cases

Work Undertaken	1945	1946
Minor Ailments—Inspection Clinics :—		
1. Minor Ailments treated	11161	13299
2. Defects inspected	10562	11769
3. Employment Cases	501	651
4. Miscellaneous Inspections	203	276
Refraction Clinics	1583	2091
Dental Clinics—Treatment only	10189	12601
Orthopædic Clinics	131	124
Formal Examinations for Educational Subnormality	245	290
Aural Clinic Inspections	1031	1579
X-Ray Treatment	8	3
Rheumatism and Heart Clinic	104	98

Notes on various clinic activities are appended.

(a) Visual Defects

16. The total amount of work done at special ophthalmic clinics is shown below.

Ophthalmic Clinic

	Cases	Attendances	Spectacles Prescribed
Primary and Secondary School Children	1666	2114	1099
Special School Children	69	97	33
Hymers College Pupils	7	7	2
Children's Homes cases	1	1	—
Children under 5 years	105	151	60
Blind Trainees	—	—	—
Out Relief cases	243	270	210
Totals	2091	2640	1404

17. The types of cases dealt with among schoolchildren attending the ophthalmic clinics are as follows :—

Summary of Conditions Found

Condition							Number of Examples
Emmetropia	....	....	....	....	....	....	50
Hypermetropia	....	....	....	....	....	....	303
Anisometropia	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	....	....	....	....	....	....	442
Myopia	....	....	....	....	....	....	157
Myopic Astigmatism	....	....	....	....	....	....	103
Mixed Astigmatism	....	....	....	....	....	....	106
Strabismus	....	....	....	....	....	....	409
Corneal Nebulæ, Etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Cataracts	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Retinitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Nystagmus	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Optic Atrophy	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Congenital Defects	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Other Conditions	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Total							1596

18. The scheme for the provision of spectacles continues to operate successfully. Under this scheme—

1. 941 pairs of spectacles were supplied on new prescriptions issued at our ophthalmic clinics.
2. 59 pairs of spectacles were supplied on renewal of previous prescriptions.
3. 1 pair of spectacles was supplied on a prescription issued elsewhere than at a school clinic.
4. 103 minor repairs were undertaken.
5. 4 artificial eyes were prescribed and supplied.

(b) **Nose, Throat and Ear Defects.**

19. The amount of work undertaken at the special aural clinics is shown below.

Aural Clinic, 1946

Disease	Cases	Attendances	Operation Required	Operation Performed
Otitis Media	120	525	32	20
Other Defects	1427	3732	646	534
Totals	1547	4257	678	554

(c) **Dental Defects**

20. Statistics relating to dental work will be found in Table IV, page 173.

21. During the year a Senior Dental Officer was appointed, and his report is printed below.

Report of Senior Dental Officer

Staff

During 1946 the number of full-time Dental Officers increased from four in January to six in December.

The full-time staff was augmented throughout the first quarter of the year by a panel of private dentists, whose services were equivalent to that of 10/11ths of one whole-time Dental Officer.

A Senior Dental Officer was appointed on the 1st October, 1946.

Mr. W. Stanley Miller, the first Dental Officer to be employed by the Local Authority, retired in October, 1946, after 32 years in the service.

The staff, at the commencement of 1947, will consist of one Senior Dental Officer, six Dental Officers and seven Dental Attendants.

Equipment

New dental equipment is still in short supply, but past standards have been maintained. The time is, however, approaching when certain items of equipment, *e.g.* dental chairs, will require to be renovated or replaced.

Two up-to-date general anæsthetic machines were purchased during the year.

Improvements in surgery lighting were recommended in four surgeries, and it is hoped that these installations will shortly be completed.

Arrangements are in force whereby major items of surgery equipment are inspected, and, where necessary, adjusted quarterly by experts in dental appliances.

Treatment

In addition to periodic inspections and treatment of pupils attending maintained primary, secondary and special schools, similar facilities are now available to pupils attending the Cottage Pasture Camp, Etton; two assisted Secondary Schools (St. Mary's and Marist College); and one direct grant Secondary School (Hymers College).

Treatment facilities are available for children of pre-school age, nursing and expectant mothers, social welfare cases, and tuberculous patients. The Cottingham Tuberculosis Sanatorium is visited by a Dental Officer once each month, and treatment is given as necessary.

Facilities for X-ray examinations and reports are available.

No arrangements have yet been made with regard to the supply of orthodontic appliances and dentures to pupils attending maintained schools, but it is hoped that an orthodontic scheme will soon be in operation.

D. A. S. MARTIN,

Senior Dental Officer.

Dental Treatment

			1945		1946	
			School-children	All Cases	School-children	All Cases
Cases Treated	....	....	9607	10189	11945	12601
Attendances	....	....	12122	13543	16166	17774
Fillings	....	....	3008	3012	8755	9116
Extractions	....	....	14403	16951	14557	16696
Other Operations	....	....	938	1047	2663	2975

22. In addition to the work done for schoolchildren, a large amount of work is undertaken in connection with patients in different categories of all ages referred by other departments of the Health Service. A summary of this work is appended.

Dental Treatment of Non-School Cases

	Children under 5 years	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Tuberculous Cases*	Children's Homes Cases	Out Relief Cases
Number dealt with	54	510	1	1	90
Attendances	73	1327	1	1	206
Extractions—					
(1) Temporary Teeth	96	—	2	1	—
(2) Permanent Teeth	—	1792	—	—	248
Fillings—					
(1) Temporary Teeth	13	—	—	—	—
(2) Permanent Teeth	—	345	—	—	3
Other Operations	18	262	—	—	32
Administrations of General Anæsthetics	11	78	—	—	3

* Cases seen at Clinics only : cases seen at Sanatorium not included.

23. A Dental Officer visited the Tuberculosis Sanatorium on 12 occasions during the year. The work done included 72 extractions, 48 fillings and 21 other operations.

(d) Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

24. As mentioned previously in this Report the position as regards the treatment of these defects is grossly unsatisfactory as the result of it not being possible to attract applicants for the vacant posts of physiotherapists. One physiotherapist only is now available instead of the six engaged on the work in 1939.

Central and North Hull Orthopaedic Clinics, 1946

(A) Inspections and Re-inspections by Orthopaedic Surgeons

Type of Case	COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE											
	Education		M. & C.W.		Tuberculosis		Health		Children's Care		Social Welfare	
	New Cases	Attend.	New Cases	Attend.	New Cases	Attend.	New Cases	Attend.	New Cases	Attend.	New Cases	Attend.
Deformities—												
Rickets	3	8	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spinal Curvature	5	13	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Infantile Paralysis	5	29	—	6	—	—	2	10	—	—	1	3
Other Forms	59	232	33	92	—	—	5	7	—	—	2	6
Tuberculosis—												
Spine	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hip	—	1	—	—	2	13	—	4	—	—	—	—
Other Bones and Joints	—	3	1	3	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	72	286	36	110	5	21	8	23	—	—	3	9

Total new cases—124. Total attendances for inspection—449.

(B) Treatments Given

Form of Treatment	COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE		
	Education	M. & C.W.	Tuberculosis
Massage	637	97	—
Electrical	77	4	—
Remedial Exercises	652	101	—
Other	103	33	2
Totals	1469	235	2

Total number of treatments given—1,706.

East Hull Orthopaedic Clinic, 1946

(A) Inspections and Re-inspections by Orthopaedic Surgeons

Type of Case	New Cases	Attendances
Deformities—		
Rickets	3	9
Spinal Curvature	1	3
Infantile Paralysis	3	11
Other Forms	44	132
Tuberculosis—		
Spine	1	2
Hip	—	—
Other Bones and Joints	—	—
Totals	52	157

(B) Treatments Given

Form of Treatment	
Massage	129
Electrical	4
Remedial Exercises	142
Other	33
Total	308

During the year ambulant apparatus was supplied to 12 schoolchildren attending the various Orthopaedic Clinics.

(e) Heart Disease and Rheumatism

25. The special clinic dealing with these conditions continues to do excellent work. Certain details relating to this clinic are printed below.

Condition	Schoolchildren		Children under 5 years		Totals	
	Cases	Attend.	Cases	Attend.	Cases	Attend.
1. Rheumatic Pains or Arthritis—						
(a) with heart affection	8	48	—	—	8	48
(b) without heart affection	22	65	—	—	22	65
2. Rheumatic Chorea—						
(a) with heart affection	—	10	—	—	—	10
(b) without heart affection	3	16	—	—	3	16
3. Rheumatic Carditis without (1) or (2) above	2	8	—	—	2	8
4. Congenital Heart Disease	15	135	4	6	19	141
5. Functional Heart Disorder	12	50	—	2	12	52
6. No Rheumatism or Heart Disease or Disorder	23	50	2	4	25	54
Totals	85	382	6	12	91	394

In addition, 7 cases suffering from suspected heart conditions referred from ante-natal clinics were examined.

(f) Tuberculosis

26. Owing to shortage of nursing staff the admission of children to the Sanatorium has been greatly restricted to such an extent that the employment of teaching staff is not warranted.

(g) Treatment by Artificial Light

27. This work is undertaken for schoolchildren by the M. & C.W. Section.

(h) Treatment at Hospitals, etc., under Education Act, 1944

28. Up to the end of 1946, no scheme for the provision of free medical treatment under Section 48 (3) of the Education Act had come into operation. In fact no negotiations between the Local Education Authority and the governing bodies of the various hospitals had taken place, although informal consultations between officials had resulted in a tentative scheme being drafted. The delay is not the result of local factors only ; it is connected with the difficulties in the interpretation of the scope of the treatment which has caused a good deal of discussion on a national basis. A scheme, however, will be introduced in 1947.

29. The provision of ambulant orthopædic appliances and of spectacles is now on a basis that no cost to the parent is involved.

VIII.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE

30. The incidence of the more important infectious diseases is shown below.

Incidence of Infectious Diseases

Disease	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total 1946.
Scarlet Fever	68	52	52	165	337
Diphtheria	40	23	24	17	104
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	1	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—

Figures for the less important infectious diseases are not given because although much information is available, it is not comprehensive. There was no serious outbreak of these diseases during the year.

31. The facilities for diphtheria immunisation are being used to a gratifying extent. The following statistics relating to children of school age are of interest.

	Clinics	Schools	Total
SCHICK TEST—			
Number	78	249	327
Negative	46	181	227
Positive	27	59	86
Result not known	5	9	14
Immunised after test	24	58	82
Immunised without test	998	265	1263
SCHICK RE-TEST—			
Number	108	97	205
Negative	92	74	166
Positive	13	16	29
Result not known	3	7	10
Re-immunised	12	15	27
Re-inforcing Injection	363	257	620

Mortality Among Schoolchildren

32. The table presented below shows the causes of death in pupils between the ages of 5 and 14 years, *i.e.*, children who, at the date of death, were eligible by age for attendance at school.

Causes of Death, 1946

Disease or other Cause						Number	Percentage of Deaths from all Causes	
Tuberculosis	Tuberculous Meningitis					5	14.3	} 17.2
	Other Tuberculous Diseases					1	2.9	
Cancer, Malignant Disease						3	8.6	} 8.7
Circulatory Diseases	Heart Disease					1	2.9	
	Aneurysm					1	2.9	
Respiratory Diseases	Other Circulatory Diseases					1	2.9		} 14.3
	Broncho Pneumonia					3	8.6	
Diseases of Alimentary Tract	Other Respiratory Diseases					2	5.7	} 8.6
	Appendicitis					1	2.9	
Violence	Other Digestive Diseases					2	5.7	} 25.7
	Drowning (excluding suicide)					2	5.7	
	Suicide					1	2.9	
Other Causes	Other Violence					6	17.1	
	.....					6	17.1
Total						35		

IX.—OPEN AIR EDUCATION

33. In Kingston upon Hull this provision falls under two headings—the Open Air School now known as “ Cottingham Road School ” and the camp school at Etton about 16 miles from the city. Statistics relating to the Cottingham Road School are printed in a later section of this Report.

The admissions to the Etton Camp during 1946 totalled 710 and the length of stay varied from a very short period to many months. The selection of cases for the school is **not** made on medical grounds.

X.—PHYSICAL EDUCATION

34. The two organisers of physical training do not regard it as an appropriate moment to submit a report of the activities during 1946.

XI.—PROVISION OF MEALS

35. The policy of the Authority is to provide kitchens for individual schools and progress has been made in this direction. During 1946 most schools, however, continued under the scheme whereby meals are prepared at central kitchens and transported to the schools. Milk is provided under the scheme laid down in the Regulations under the Education Act.

Some interesting information is given in the following tables :—

Provision of Meals, 1946

Total dinners supplied—1,962,938

Month	Largest number of dinners in one week	Largest number of children fed in one week
January	24302	7034
February	40210	10766
March	42610	11303
April	42224	11321
May	44328	11695
June	48434	11841
July	46794	12480
August	—	—
September	51762	13465
October	54780	13992
November	59239	15075
December	60014	15336

	Number of pupils taking meals on one day			Number of pupils taking milk on one day
	Free	Payment	Total	
February	1367	6259	7626	30049
June	1650	6760	8410	31942
October	1923	8419	10342	38172

XII.—HANDICAPPED PUPILS

(a) Ascertainment and Disposal

36. The ascertainment of handicapped pupils under the new Regulations made under the Education Act, 1944, has been restricted by the shortage of medical staff. In view of the difficulties, the amount of work done in this connection can be regarded as very satisfactory.

37. Formal examinations in connection with the ascertainment of educational subnormality were undertaken in 380 cases, and the findings are set out below :—

Idiots—Reported to Mental Deficiency Authority	....	....	....	3
Imbeciles—Reported to Mental Deficiency Authority	....	....	....	17
Educationally Subnormal—Recommended for Special Educational Treatment in :—				
(a) Special School (Day)	....	....	....	113
(b) Special School (Boarding)	....	....	....	1
(c) Ordinary School	....	....	....	205
Not Educationally Subnormal	....	....	....	27
Epileptic and Disability of Mind—Reported to Mental Deficiency Authority	....	....	....	2
Epileptic and Imbecile—Reported to Mental Deficiency Authority	....	....	....	1
Disability of Mind, Ineducable—Reported to Mental Deficiency Authority	....	....	....	2
Disability of Mind and Partially Sighted—Reported to Mental Deficiency Authority	....	....	....	1
Disability of Mind, Detrimental Behaviour—Reported to Mental Deficiency Authority	....	....	....	1
Classification deferred	....	....	....	7
Total				380

38. Figures relating to all types of Handicapped Pupils are printed in the Table Form 1M at the end of this Report.

(b) Special Schools

39. The numbers on the registers of the various Special Schools and Classes in the city on the 31st December, 1946, were as follows :—

Sutton (Deaf)	....	....	....	43
Northumberland Avenue (E.S.N.)	....	....	....	192
Park Avenue (Physically Handicapped)	....	....	....	94
Cottingham Road (Open Air)	....	....	....	250
Classes for Partially Sighted Children	....	....	....	43

School for Deaf (Sutton)

40. A few cases included in the table are pupils for whom the East Riding Authority are financially responsible. A small group of pupils classified as “ partially deaf ” is included in the figures. These children form a separate group for most educational purposes within the school.

Northumberland Avenue School for Educationally Subnormal Children

41. The former special school was destroyed by enemy action, and the school now used leaves much to be desired both as regards location and accommodation.

Park Avenue School for Physically Handicapped Children

42. This school has also suffered because of the war which has made it necessary to use part of the premises for other educational purposes. It has also suffered through the reduction in the staff of physiotherapists. Approximately 36 sessions a week were given pre-war by physiotherapists; the weekly total now never exceeds six sessions.

Certain details as to the medical side of the work at the school are printed below.

Inspections by Orthopædic Surgeon	....	....	....	397
Treatments—				
Massage	....	....	....	1,082
Remedial Exercises	....	....	....	1,694
Electrical	....	....	....	277
Artificial Light	....	....	....	243
Occupational Therapy	....	....	....	1,990
Minor Ailments	....	....	....	1,187
Plaster of Paris Splints	....	....	....	146
Other Forms	....	....	....	962
Surgical Apparatus Supplied	....	....	....	118
Baths	....	....	....	840

Cottingham Road School (Open Air)

43. This school continues to do excellent work although it remains handicapped by the inability to obtain glass screens for the classrooms and a suitable ring fence to replace the one removed during the war.

A nurse is employed full-time at the school, and, as will be seen from the details below, she is kept fully occupied.

General re-inspections by Medical Officers	....	....	553
Baths	....	....	5,574
Cleanliness inspections	....	....	5,669
Weighing and measuring	....	....	3,359
Treatments of minor ailments	....	....	5,965
Treatments of orthopædic defects	....	....	50

Classes for Partially Sighted Children

44. The two classes remained in operation throughout the year. It is unfortunate that, owing to the loss of school premises due to enemy action, the classes are located in areas which are not so convenient of access to the city as a whole.

XIII.—FULL-TIME COURSES OF FURTHER EDUCATION FOR HANDICAPPED PUPILS

Blind Cases

45. Five boys and one girl are taking courses of training at the Yorkshire School for the Blind in brush-making (2), mat-making (2), basket-making (1), and hand and machine-knitting (1).

One boy and one adult male are in attendance at the Royal Normal College for the Blind for courses of training in music.

XIV.—NURSERY SCHOOLS AND CLASSES

46. The provision consists of one Nursery School with accommodation for 80 children and 13 Nursery Classes (at nine schools) with accommodation for 390 children. All of the available accommodation was used to the full during the year.

XV.—NON-MAINTAINED SCHOOLS

47. One direct grant secondary school (Hymers College) has made use of the clause in the Education Act which allows the local Education Authority to provide medical and dental inspection and treatment through the School Health Service on payment by the governing body of the school.

Medical and dental inspection and treatment is provided free of charge for pupils in attendance at the two assisted secondary schools (St. Mary's R.C. and Marist College).

XVI.—PARENTS' PAYMENTS

48. In accordance with the requirements of the Education Act all services including the provision of such items as spectacles and ambulant orthopædic appliances, are provided free of any charge to parents or pupils.

XVII.—HEALTH EDUCATION.

49. There has been no important change in regard to the teaching and practice of Hygiene in schools during the year.

Health propaganda, for example in relation to diphtheria immunisation and dental treatment, has been carried on by the School Health Service.

XVIII.—MISCELLANEOUS

50. Examinations under the following headings were carried out by the medical staff.

Children, employed out of school hours	651
Children, in connection with theatrical employment	47
Children, under the provisions of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933	145
Applicants for appointment as Aircraft Apprentices	1
Teachers, mostly in connection with absence from duty	22
Officials, in connection with the Local Government Officers' Superannuation Act	40
Adult Students, School for Fishermen, First Aid	18

51. In addition, large numbers of examinations and interviews with parents and others were undertaken in special types of cases, such as, for example, psychiatric cases, children referred for special report by the Juvenile Court, etc.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE I (see Note 1)

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1946

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

[illegible]

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections and re-Inspections	29551
--	------	------	------	------	------	-------

TABLE II (see Note 1)

CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE ROUTINE AGE GROUPS

Number Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
12259	868	7·1	9722	79·3	1645	13·4	24	0·2

TABLE III

Group I—Treatment of Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness)

Total Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year under the Authority's Scheme	14348
---	------	------	-------

Group II—Treatment of Defective Vision and Squint under the Authority's Scheme

Errors of Refraction (including squint)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1717
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	<u>1742</u>

Number of Children for whom spectacles were :—

[illegible]

Group III—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat

[illegible]

TABLE IV (see Note 2)

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT*

(1) Number of Children inspected by the Dentist :—													
(a) Routine Age Groups		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50224
(b) Specials		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	240
(c) Total (Routine and Specials)		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50464
(2) Number found to require treatment		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26405
(3) Number actually treated		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11945
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16166
(5) Half-days devoted to Inspection		275	} Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2288
Treatment		2013		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(6) Fillings Permanent Teeth		8586	} Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8755
Temporary Teeth		169		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(7) Extractions Permanent Teeth		1817	} Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14557
Temporary Teeth		12740		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions			....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	490
(9) Other Operations Permanent Teeth		2427	} Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2663
Temporary Teeth		236		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE V

VERMINOUS CONDITIONS

(i)	Total number of examinations of pupils in the Schools by School Nurses or other authorised persons	....	84002
(ii)	Number of individual pupils found unclean	.... ....	4278

NOTES.

- (1) The figures in Tables I and II do not include a total of 219 routine medical inspections of pupils attending assisted or direct grant secondary schools, nor a total of 298 periodic inspections of pupils attending maintained special schools.
- (2) In Table IV the figure 2,013 is the total number of sessions devoted to treatment of all types of cases. Separate sessions are not devoted to the treatment of non-school cases. The time devoted to the treatment of cases other than school pupils is estimated at 193 sessions, leaving 1,820 sessions devoted to the treatment of school pupils.

FORM 1 M

RETURN OF HANDICAPPED PUPILS

at 20th January, 1947

[illegible]